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CX. The Visitation of Lancashire and Part of Cheshire. Part II. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq. *pp.* x, 105–233; *Index* 27: *Portrait.*

Printed by Charles E. Simms, Manchester.

REMAINS

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CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE COUNTIES OF

LANCASTER AND CHESTER.

PUBLISHED BY

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VOL. CX.

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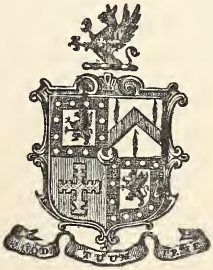


The Society is indebted to the kindness of Mr. HERBERT PHILIPS for the portrait of Mr. LANGTON, prefixed to this Volume.

WILLIAM LANGTON.

FROM THE BAS-RELIEF PORTRAIT OF HIM PLACED IN HIS HONOUR ON THE WALLS OF THE ATHENÆUM.

THE

Visitation of Lancashire

AND A PART OF CHESHIRE,

MADE IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

KING HENRY THE EIGHTH,

A.D. 1533,

BY SPECIAL COMMISSION OF

THOMAS BENALT,

Clarencieux.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM LANGTON.

PART II.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.LXXXII.

Printed by Charles E. Simms,
Manchester.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS being the concluding volume of the *Lancashire Visitation of* 1533, edited for the Chetham Society by WILLIAM LANGTON, esquire, a work which was left incomplete by his sudden and lamented death, it would be ungrateful to let the occasion pass without some prefatory notice of one, who for so many years deservedly enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in Manchester, to many of whose best institutions and works of charity he did valuable service, and who, amid the exacting calls of a life of business, proved himself one of the earliest and best friends of the Chetham Society.

Mr. LANGTON, who was the son of Thomas Langton, esquire, an eminent Russian merchant, by his wife, Miss Currer, the daughter of the Reverend William Currer, vicar of Clapham, was born at Fairfield, near Addingham, in Yorkshire, on the 17th April, 1803. Born of gentle blood, and in that rank of life which the French say is the most favourable to virtue and happiness, Mr. LANGTON, after the usual school education in England, was sent to Switzerland, where he completed his education and learned several foreign tongues. Charles V. was wont to say that

a man was so much the more a man the more languages he knew, and Mr. LANGTON's acquirement of other tongues than his own had in it a two-fold advantage: it fitted him for the pursuits of commerce which he designed to follow, and it enlarged his literary horizon and opened sources of knowledge to him in after life. He retained his fondness for the Italian tongue to the end of his life, and in 1872, when a beautiful sonnet on the death of Rev. F. D. Maurice appeared, he translated it into Italian verse which would have commanded applause if it had proceeded from the pen of any native of Italy. After a stay of about three years abroad he made a short tour in Italy, France, and Germany, and about 1821 he occupied a seat in one or more commercial houses in Liverpool, and was initiated in the course of mercantile life; after which he commenced business on his own account as the English resident and the agent of a number of Russian merchants. In 1829, however, a war having broken out between Turkey and Russia, which closed the Black Sea, his business was stopped by it, and he came to Manchester, where he was offered and accepted an important situation in the well-known bank of Messrs. Heywood. Here, with great satisfaction to himself and not less satisfaction to the firm, he remained until 1854, when he was offered and accepted the very responsible situation of managing director of the large Manchester and Salford Joint Stock Bank, as successor to the late Mr. Paul Moon James. In this important position, where his great intelligence and experience were shewn in the success which the bank attained under his management, he remained until October,

1876, when, owing to the entire failure of his sight, he was compelled to retire from it, and the directors and proprietary, to mark their approbation of his conduct, granted him as an *honorarium*, an annuity to continue during his retirement.

During the whole of his busy life Mr. LANGTON gave proof that a man of order need not be so absolutely absorbed by his business, as to forget that he owes duties to society. He had a fit helpmate in his wife, Miss Margaret Hornby, of a family of good name in the Fylde country, and he had the happiness to have a family of sons and daughters, to whom he was able to impart his own refined tastes. He was a proficient in music and not an unskilful artist with his pencil, and as "good the more communicated more abundant grows," so Mr. LANGTON, by his countenance, wise counsel and support as a means of elevating others, did his best on all occasions to spread a taste for these arts among all classes.

Mr. LANGTON's high character and business talents were so universally known, that he became recognised in Manchester as the centre of a large circle in its society, and, notwithstanding that his position as the manager of a great bank peculiarly exposed him to animadversion, it is certain that he made very many personal friends of those who were most worth knowing, and that he made few, if any, enemies. His warm benevolence led him to lend a ready ear and a helping hand to every well-devised scheme for elevating the character of the people, and this made him one among the foremost of those who first established the Manchester

Mechanics' Institution, and which also induced him to take a prominent part in founding another sister Institution, the Manchester Athenæum, which has now attained a vigorous age and has lately acknowledged her obligations to him, as one of its founders, by placing on its walls his portrait in *bas relief*, where the members may be reminded of him whenever they see his thoughtful face reflected from his features in marble.

To give a catalogue of all the objects charitable, literary, religious, or statistical in which Mr. Langton bore a part would occupy too much space here, but we must not omit to notice a few. One of these was an institution called the Provident Society, the object of which was to teach its members the benefits of thrift, self-reliance, and providence, and while discountenancing improvidence, to relieve such of them as were in want through unavoidable circumstances, and not by any imprudence. This institution, doing its work in silence, effected great good, and without seeking it, found itself acknowledged by fame. But in another direction to which Mr. Langton turned himself, subsequent events which he could not foresee seem to have made him almost a prophet. So long ago as 1846, he formed the idea that Manchester ought to have a new university of its own, and since that time Mr. Owens' munificent foundation, which Mr. Langton never ceased to recommend and promote, has become so important that it has since become the nucleus of the Victoria University at Manchester, the very thing that Mr. Langton had wished for.

Mr. Langton's services in this cause have met with a

suitable acknowledgement by the founding of a fellowship at Owens College, called "The Langton Fellowship," which is awarded for proficiency in literary and linguistic acquirements as distinguished from scientific branches of study.

Mr. Langton from time to time employed himself with no small skill in writing on useful subjects of importance to the public. This is shewn in the papers *On Banks and Bank Shareholders*, printed in 1879, which, coming as they did from one so well-known to be experienced in banking, commanded attention, and were not without some influence on the Government in legislating on Limited and Unlimited Joint Stock Banks, and the same may be said of the result of the letter on Savings Banks, which he printed in 1880, and addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this latter case there are some persons who think that his advice on this matter might have been more closely followed with still more advantage than it was.

As a genealogist, a herald, and an antiquary, Mr. Langton was unsurpassed. To compare him with Sir William Dugdale in the grand essential point of accuracy, would be doing him but scant justice, for Sir William was content to take many things upon trust, but Mr. Langton admitted no authority but truth. His printed genealogies and pedigrees recall those of Sir Peter Leycester in their exactness, and he had a skill in manipulating, with rapidity, casts of the seals of arms upon old deeds, which, while they assisted him in his pursuits, will form a valuable legacy for future enquirers to use. A large collection of these casts may now be seen in the Warrington Museum.

But the Chetham Society, which in its constitution is almost wholly antiquarian and historical, owes Mr. LANGTON very much. On its first foundation in 1843 he became one of its earliest members, and was elected their treasurer, a position which he filled until the secretary's office becoming vacant, by the removal of Dr. FLEMING from Manchester, Mr. LANGTON succeeded him, resigning the treasurership. This office he continued to hold till the pressure of his various avocations compelled him to relinquish it in 1869 to Mr. R. H. WOOD, to whose persevering and very valuable services the society has been so much indebted. But Mr. LANGTON was not only the society's secretary, but also the editor of three volumes of their publications, the *Chetham Miscellanies*, vols. i., ii., and iii., besides two volumes of *Lancashire Inquisitions*, and two volumes of the *Visitation made in Lancashire in* 1533, of which the present volume is the concluding portion.

In his "loop-hole of retreat," the quiet place of his retirement at Ingatestone, while his bodily eye was dark, Mr. LANGTON's mental vision remained as bright as ever, and he had much to cheer him. The literary tastes he had cultivated so long had stored his mind with so much treasure, that he could trust his memory to draw from it at pleasure, but far beyond this he had the happiness of a family circle in which every member vied who should shew him the most affectionate attention; added to which there was no man who was surrounded by a more attached circle of friends, with whom he could converse both socially and by letters. His pen, too, was never idle. By virtue of a mechanical

contrivance he could write letters himself when his amanuensis was not at hand, but how, even with this assistance, he was able to revise so perfectly as he did the Latin of *Lancashire Inquisitions*, must always be a mystery. Upon the concluding volume of the *Lancashire Visitation of* 1533, a subject which he had made his own, he was employed at the time of his death, and he had finished all the pedigrees but the last six; and for these the society is indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. P. Earwaker.

Mr. Langton wrote verse with ease, and if he had cultivated his talent more, as he had that which a modern verse writer describes as a quality of the *genus vatum*—

> " poets fond of hope
> " With their fine sense of life,"

he might have written many such sonnets as the following, in which like Milton he so finely and so feelingly alludes to his want of sight.

" SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI."

The light of day is fading ere 'tis night.
No more shall graceful forms entrance mine eye;
The rainbow, with its hues of tenderest dye,
The moon, the stars, no longer yield delight;
The sunlit landscape gladdens not my sight,
Its varied forms I cannot now descry.
Shade of the grove and splendour of the sky
No more can be discerned, for lack of light.
Thus pass the glories of this sensuous world;
So doth the final darkness on me loom,

Nearing the brink of the unknown abyss;
But by the eye of faith I see unfurl'd
Christ's banner, through the portals of the tomb,
Leading a ransom'd host to realms of bliss.

Mr. Langton died on the 29th of September, 1881, at his house at Ingatestone, and he was interred in the neighbouring churchyard of Fryerning. Some of the many who loved him may as pilgrims pay visits to his honoured grave.

Memorandum.—Since the foregoing pages were written, the subjoined two sonnets by Mr. Langton on his blindness have been furnished to the writer by the kindness of a friend, and, as shewing his skill in that difficult kind of verse, they are here inserted as a last memento of a most estimable and accomplished man.

SONNET I.

Blind Bartimeus, by the passers by
Coldly rebuked and bid to hold his peace,
His prayer to Christ for mercy did not cease
Until the Son of David heard his cry.

What wouldest thou? inquired our gracious Lord.
That sight I may receive—the prompt reply.
A gentle touch was laid on either eye,
And Bartimeus stood with sight restor'd.

Then did he follow where the Saviour led.
Shut out like him from all the joys of day,
That darkness be withdrawn, I too would pray,
Though Hope, last treasure of this life, is fled.

For prayer is answered—"Live by Faith, not sight;
To follow Jesus ask for inward light."

Docklands, April 19, 1877.

SONNET II.

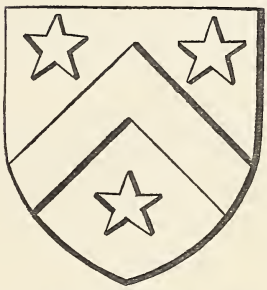
Upon the opening eye there strikes no ray,
Dispelling dreaming visions of the brain,
Until by touch convinced they still remain,
And Reason slowly thus regains her sway.

By sound alone I hail returning day,
To share its labours now I sigh in vain,
Terrors of darkness ever round me reign,
And eve and morn no conscious change betray.

Thought fades in efforts to recall its flow,
And solitary hours oft run to waste;
The pride of independence is brought low,
Yet music of its charms is still possess'd.

The flowers their fragrance yield, the sun its glow,
And fond affection fills the grateful breast.

Docklands, April 25, 1877.



Rychard Brwche of Brwche

maried Anne, dowghter to Thomas Hawardyne of Wolston, and they have ysshew Thomas, John, Anthony and James.

Thomas ys maried Margeret dowghter to Piers Leyghe of Bradley.

ARMS. *Argent* (ar) *a chevron between three mullets sable* (sa).

CREST. *A demi-eagle displayed, sable*[1] (sa).

In the *History of Lancashire*, by Edward Baines, under the head of Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Bruche hall is spoken of as the ancient manor house; and its possession by the Leghs is

[1] This coat has been erroneously ascribed to the family of Birch of Birch, near Manchester, in the *History of Lancashire*, by Baines. See original edition, vol. ii, p. 531, where the pedigree of the family occurs.

This was also an ancient line, and bore for arms, as appears by the Visitation of 1664, azure three fleurs de lys argent. Crest, a fleur de lys argent entwined with an adder proper.

dated from the marriage of Johanna, heiress of Haydok, with Sir Piers Legh, which took place very early in the fifteenth century. This statement is repeated in substance in the notes to *Notitia Cestriensis,* pp. 235-6 (vol. xxi of the Chetham Series).

This account is misleading. It is true so far as the feudal superiority is concerned; but the manor of Bruche was not held in demesne by the Haydoks, or by their successors, the Leghs, but by the family who had long borne the local name and continued to reside there for two hundred years after the above-named date.

The first notice which the editor has found respecting Poulton is a grant by Robert Banastre, "D'ns de Makyrfeld," viz., Baron of Newton, in 1285, by which he confirms "*totam terram* de Poulton" to Richard de Moston and Alice his wife, which had been previously granted as "*totam villam* de Poulton" to Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Haydoc, the annual render in each case being a pound of cumin.

Of the succession to this grant we cannot speak; but we find William and Robert de Moston witnesses to a charter of Alan de Rixton in 2 Edward III. (1328).[2] Certain it is that the

[2] In the 6 Edward III. (1332) William le Boteler and Elizabeth, his wife, levied a fine on which William de Moston appears as one of their tenants (vide *Annals of the Lords of Warrington,* p. 167, vol. lxxxvi of the Chetham Series), and in the same vol., p. 184, William le Boteler in granting a release to John de Haydok and Joan, his wife (1357), used the seal of Robert de Moston, not having his own seal at hand. William de Moston, in 1347, sealed with a shield bearing a chevron with three charges upon it, apparently fleur de lys, but the seal is too much defaced to speak with certainty. (Legh muniments.)

The editor is indebted to Mr. Beamont for the following list of persons bearing this name. About 1224 Richard de Moston witnessed a grant of land in Peover to Dieulacresse Abbey. In 1295 Richard de Mostona was a prominent witness to a Warrington deed. In 1299 the same name appeared as a witness to a Haydoc deed. In 1313 William de Moston witnessed a Butler deed. In 1328 William and Robert de Moston witnessed a Bruche deed. *Circa* 1331 Richard de Moston witnessed a Winnington deed. In 1333 William de Moston witnessed a Boteler deed. 1366 William de Moston is entrusted as bailee with the releases made to John and Joan de Dutton, and in the same year William de Moston is ordered to give up the bailed deed to John and Joan de Dutton. 25 February 50 Edward III. (1376) a deed of this date expressly mentions that William de Moston's daughter

Leghs of Lyme, as successors to the Haydoks, held a moiety of the manor of Poulton, of the Makerfeld fee.

Sir Piers Legh, who wrote an elaborate account of his estates in 1465, mentioned that Richard del Bruche held of him in capite half the manor of Bruche by knight's service and a yearly chief rent of xij pence.[3]

The interesting monograph on Bruche, printed by Mr. Beamont (*Warrington Guardian* Office, 1878), carries us back to the thirteenth century, and gives information respecting many of the persons bearing the name derived from this estate. He has also given us notices of their tenure of other properties in the barony of Warrington, and of services in which they were engaged. He traces the alliances and later descents of the family down to the beginning of the seventeenth century, when their estate was sold to Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, and the family disappeared from the landed gentry of the county.[4]

The pedigree of Bruche was again entered at the Visitation of 1567, but does not appear in either of the two held subsequently.

had married John de Dutton. William de Keckwick makes the deed. William de Moston, a juror at Warrington, aged 30 years and upwards, gave evidence in favour of Grosvenor in the celebrated Scrope and Grosvenor cause of arms. In 1389 Hugh de Moston was a juror on an inquisition held at Manchester on the death of John de Aynesworth. In 1391 Thomas de Moston, lately deceased, had held the Dee Mills of the king. 3 May 21 Richard II. (1398) William de Moston of the county of Lancaster was retained by the king to be one of his Cheshire guard at sixpence a day. In 1403 we have a John de Moston a chaplain. In 1404 Richard de Moston was made steward of the lordship of Dunham on the Hill.

[3] The other moiety of Bruche was evidently held of the moiety of Poulton other than that held by Haydoc, and we feel little difficulty in assigning its tenure to the Butlers, Barons of Warrington, for in the year 1508 Sir Thomas Boteler claimed and obtained the wardship of Richard, the son of Hamon Bruche, in right of the tenure from him, by knight's service and a certain rent, of the capital mansion of Bruche and his lands in Weryngton, Sankey and other places. (Vide p. 377 of *Annals of Warrington*, vol. lxxxvii of the Chetham Series.)

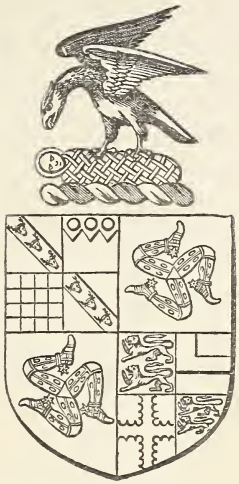
[4] The settlement of this property, in 1642, recites its extent as follows: "One moiety or half-part of Bruche hall, and of all other the messuages and lands, late the inheritance of Roger Bruche, in Bruche, Warrington, Poulton, Woolston, Fearnhead, Great and Little Sankey, and Penketh." (Vide Mr. Beamont's *Monograph of Bruche*, p. 43.)

Mr. Beamont draws attention to the circumstance that the fate of small estates being absorbed by their larger neighbours is no infrequent occurrence; and, in the case of the Bruche family, he ascribes the cause of their decadence to litigation and habits of improvidence, leading to an accumulation of debt. One considerable loan was obtained from a cadet of the family who had become a citizen of London, and had probably been enriched by honourable trade.

The fee simple of the estate of Bruche, acquired by Sir Peter Legh in 1602, was settled by him on his younger sons. Of these, the youngest, Peter, entered into possession on his father's death in 1636. His son, Piers, appears in the Visitation of 1664, and although the descent from the house of Lyme was fully recognised, Sir William Dugdale indulged in his propensity for introducing distinctions, by recording to him a coat in which Corona and Legh of Adlington were amalgamated, viz., azure two bars argent, in chief three ducal coronets or, over all a bend, compony, or and gules.

This gentleman's daughter, Frances, became an heiress and carried the Bruche estate back into the family of Lyme, by marriage with her kinsman Peter Legh. But, through failure of issue, the estate passed through her aunt (also Frances) to the family of Bankes of Winstanley, and was by them sold to a certain Jonathan Jackson. Later on it became, by purchase, the property of the late Thomas Parr, Esq.[5]

[5] The statement in *Notitia Cestriensis*, p. 236, that Mr. Parr purchased the estate from the family of Legh is shewn by the above details to be erroneous.



James Stanley of Crosshall,

unkyll to Edward, the Earle of Derbye that now ys, maryed Anne, dowter to —— Hart of Kent, and they have isshew Thomas, Edward, George, Henry, Margaret, Jane, and Elnor.

Jane to George Astley of Stakes.

N.B.—In the office copy of this pedigree Henry, younger son of James, is called Harry.

Arms. *First, grand quarter: 1st and 4th of STANLEY, argent* (a) *on a bend azure* (b), *three Bucks' Heads cabossed or* (o). *2nd, LATHAM: or* (o) *on a chief indented azure* (b), *three bezants. 3rd, WARREN: chequy or* (o) *and azure* (b). *2nd and 3rd, ISLE OF MAN: gules* (g), *three legs conjoined in the fesse point, in armour proper, garnished and spurred or* (o).

Fourth, grand quarter: 1st and 4th, STRANGE of Knockyn gules (𝔤), *two lions passant argent. 2nd, WIDVILLE: argent* (𝔞), *a fesse and canton gules* (𝔤). *3rd, MOHUN: or* (𝔬), *a cross engrailed sable* (𝔰).[1]

Cross hall was a leasehold property held of the earls of Derby, situate within their manor of Lathom, and near to the town of Ormskirk. It is given as the seat of this branch of the house of Stanley at the Visitation of 1567, where the line is carried down to the issue of Sir George Stanley named in this pedigree, who was Marshall of Ireland and married Isabell, daughter of John Duckinfeilde, county of Chester. His daughter, Mary, married Robert, son of Sir Thomas Heskethe of Rufford; but his male issue was extinct before the Visitation of 1613, where the pedigree is carried down to Edward Stanley of Bickerstath, son of Henry, the younger brother to Sir George.

In the Visitation of 1664 the line is continued from the above-named Edward Stanley of Bickerstaff (created a baronet in 1627) to his grandson Sir Edward Stanley, aged twenty years and ten months in that year, and then married to Elizabeth Boswell, recording only three generations.[2] It will be seen, therefore, that the authority of Dugdale ought not to have been given to the

[1] In the Visitation of 1567, as printed for the Chetham Society, there is an absurd blunder in reference to the crest of this family, and the arms of *Strange* are miscalled *English*.

[2] The arms as given by Dugdale were: Quarterly, 1st, a grand quarter of Stanley, Lathom, Warren and Isle of Man. 2nd, gules, three mullets in bend, argent, between two bendlets of the second for Scaresbrick, with a crescent for difference. 3rd, argent, on a cross moline sable, five mullets or, Bickerstaff. 4th, grand quarter — 1st and 4th, left blank, should bear Stanley of Hooton — 2nd and 3rd, Harington, gules, a frett, or — in the centre point of the grand quarter a crescent for difference.

N.B.— The coheiress of Harington, who married into the family of Stanley of Hooton, was sister to Alice, wife of Ralph Standish, whose arms (differing however from this coat) are impaled with his (*vide* p. 103 of the first volume of this work).

pedigree recorded at p. 284 of vol. lxxxviii of the Chetham Series, in which, moreover, the parentage of Edward Stanley, the first baronet, is incorrectly given. Instead of placing Sir Edward as the son of Henry Stanley and Margaret (Peter Stanley's daughter by his first marriage), he is there described as the eldest son of Peter's second marriage with Cicely, daughter of Richard Tarlton of Walton.

Peter Stanley had a son Edward by his second marriage, and he became the first of Moor hall, in Aghton, through his marriage.

There is no pedigree of Stanley of Cross hall to be found in Dugdale's Visitation.

Cross hall became the inheritance of Thomas, son of Peter Stanley, younger brother of Edward, the third baronet of Bickerstaff, by bequest of James, tenth earl of Derby, and the estate continues in the possession of his lineal descendant. Colonel Stanley, who represented the county of Lancaster in Parliament from 1780 to 1812, and whose portrait hangs in the Manchester Exchange, was the head of this house.

The descent of the manor of Bickerstaff has been given at p. 86 of the first volume of this work — tracing it from the first local lords, through Atherton, Scaresbrick, and a cadet of the Stanleys of Hooton, to the heiress, Margaret, who married Henry Stanley. But it was there erroneously stated that Sir James, father of Henry, and the founder of the junior branch of the house of Stanley, was a younger son of the first earl of Derby, whereas he was his grandson. He and his elder brother, the second earl, were sons of Sir George Stanley, K.G., who died in the lifetime of his father, the first earl, but had sat in the House of Peers as Baron Strange of Knockyn in right of his wife, Johanna, sole daughter and heir of John, Lord Strange, by his wife Jaquetta, daughter of Richard, Earl Rivers, and sister-in-law of King Edward IV.

Sir James Stanley, with whom our pedigree begins, married Anne, widow of Edmund Talbot of Bashall. She was the daughter of John Hart, and sister of Sir Percival Hart of Lullingstone Castle, in the county of Kent, and mother of Sir Thomas Talbot

of Bashall.[3] She survived her second husband, and as his widow, was resident at Holt hall, in Rishton (a moated mansion belonging to Sir Thomas Talbot), which she occupied in right of dower of her first marriage, at the time of the circumstances related under Rishton at p. 34 of the first volume of this work. At the date of this Visitation their daughter Anne, there named, was probably not born. She survived to a great age and was living in the parish of Ormskirk, as widow of Ralph Rishton, 17 March 1611–12, when she gave evidence recorded at p. xxviii of the Introduction of vol. ciii of the Chetham Series.

There was also another daughter Alice, married to John Rishton of Dunkenhalgh.

Margaret and Elnor married respectively Edmund Stanley and Gilbert Langtree.

Henry, in whose descendants the representation of this line and of the earldom of Derby finally vested, married Margaret, daughter of Peter Stanley, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of James Scarisbrick of Bickerstaff. Henry Stanley's Will, dated 20 July 1598, is given at p. 95 of vol. li, Chetham Series, and many details respecting him are recorded in a note by the Rev. Canon Raines at p. 96 of the *Household Book of the Earls of Derby*, vol. xxxi of the Chetham Series. His Funeral Certificate is given at p. 29 of vol. lxxv of the Chetham Series.[4] He was father to Sir Edward, the first baronet, of Bickerstaff.

Sir Edward, the fifth baronet, succeeded to the earldom of Derby on the demise of James the tenth earl; but did not inherit

[3] For the Will of this lady, see p. 191 of *Wills and Inventories* (vol. xxxiii of the Chetham Series). In a note on the same page she is incorrectly described as the daughter of Sir Percival Hart instead of sister.

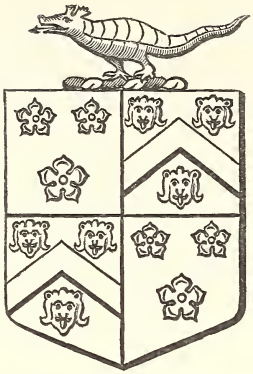
[4] In a note by the editor of that volume some information is given respecting members of the family of Rishton which he sought to correct in the two last lines of a note at p. xxviii of the Introduction to the *Towneley Rent Roll* (vol. ciii of the Chetham Series). This correction would have been a mistake; otherwise the note contains interesting information on Talbot, Stanley and Rishton, it errs, however, in naming the brother of Sir James Stanley's wife as *Dyke* instead of *Hart*.

any of the other titles enjoyed by the senior line of the house.[5] In 1832, however, Edward Smith Stanley, afterwards thirteenth earl of Derby, was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe. And, in 1844, his son was called to the House of Peers in his father's lifetime by the title of his barony.

[5] The barony of Strange of Knockyn, acquired by the eldest son of the first earl of Derby, continued merged in the earldom until the death of Ferdinando, the fifth earl, when it fell into abeyance between his three daughters, together with the baronies of Stanley and Mohun.

James, the seventh earl, however, had been summoned to parliament in the lifetime of his father, in 1628, as "Jacobo de Strange, chl'r"; and again the lordship of Strange gave by courtesy a second title to heirs apparent of the earls of Derby.

William George Richard Stanley, ninth earl, dying without male issue, the title passed to his female descendants, but reverted to James, the tenth earl, on the death of his great niece. On the death of this nobleman without issue, his lordship of the Isle of Man, along with the recently-created barony of Strange, passed to the heir general of James, seventh earl of Derby, and became vested in the family of Murray, earls and dukes of Athol (*vide* vol. i, p. 10).



Sir Henry Faryngton of Faryngton

maryed Anne, dowghter to William Radelyffe of Wordesawle, and they have isshew William, Thomas, Robert, and Siscelye. William maryed Isabell, dowghter and one of the heyres of John Clayton of Clayton, and they have isshew Jane.

Thomas ys maryed to Cicelye, dowghter to Thomas Radelyffe of Wymerley, and they have isshew Alice.

Ciscelie, maried Robert Charnoke of Charnoke, and they have isshew Thomas, William, Harry, Robert, Edward, and Roger.

Sir Henry Farington, aforesayd, maryed to hys second wyffe, Dorowthye, daughter of Humfrey Okeover, esquire, and by her hadd yssue William, who wedyd Anne, daughter to Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall.

Arms. *Quarterly: 1st and 4th gules* (g). *three cinque foils pierced argent* (ar). *2nd and 3rd argent* (ar), *a chevron purpure* (p), *between three Leopards' Heads sable* (s).

Crest. *A dragon or* (o), *langued gules* (g).

N.B.— In the office copy the arms in the first and

fourth quarters are omitted, and Sir Henry is named *Harry and Esquyer.* Many of the baptismal names are also contracted.[1]

The crest, as blazoned by Dalton, norroy, was *a wyvern, vert, with a crown about the neck, or.*

The main line of this family, finally settled at Worden in the parish of Leyland, did not enter at the Visitation of 1567, but three junior branches of the family did so, viz., those of Ribbleton, Lingard, and Little Farington. In 1613 we find the main line recorded, as well as that of Ribbleton; and the same two occur in Dugdale's Visitation of 1664.

In each of these entries the coat which appears in the first quarter is that of a chevron between three leopards' heads (excepting in the record of Farington of Ribbleton in 1613) and this is the place assigned to it on seals where we have found a quarterly coat. There can be no doubt of its being the original cognizance of the Farington family; although in the Visitation of 1567 (as printed by the Chetham Society) it is called *Wyrden,* in the record of the pedigree of Farington of Ribbleton. The estate of Worden, however, was not acquired by inheritance, but was purchased (26 Henry VIII.) from the family of Anderton by Sir Henry Farington. This gentleman had settled his estate of Farington and his lordship of the manor of Leyland[2] upon the issue of his first marriage with Anne, daughter of William Radcliffe of Ordsall; and these properties passed through the heir female of his eldest son, William, into the family of Huddleston of Sawston, not, however, without contention. Thus it was that the family name of

[1] Henry Farrington had a patent under the sign manual of King Henry VII., in the twentieth year of his reign, as "squire of my body," and again from King Henry VIII., as "knight of my body," in which he is named Sir Harry.

He was high steward of the manors of Penwortham, Leyland, &c., and a commissioner for suppressing the monasteries.

[2] In 22 Richard II. (1398–9), we find John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, holding half the manor of Leyland, the other moiety being held by William de Farington.

Farington became dissociated from the residential property which had originally conferred it.

Another William, fourth son of Sir Henry, the issue of his second marriage, who was the inheritor of Worden, recovered by purchase from the Huddlestons the manor of Leyland. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall, and carried on the male descent of this ancient line.

In 1560, William Farington, desiring to make a change in the crest borne by his family, obtained from Dalton, Norroy, a grant, a copy of the record of which is subjoined.[3] This official document settles the precedence given to the respective quarters, and gives a minute description of the crest which, as variously drawn or engraved, is sometimes taken for an heraldic tiger. Dalton gives the

[3] Lancaster —

To all & Singler, &c.

Be it knowen that I Norrey Kinge of Armes abovesayd being desyred by Will'm Farrington of Worden in the Countye of Lancastre gent iiijth son to Sr Henrye Farrington of Farrington in the sayd Countye Knight not onelye to Ratifye undre seale the armes & tokens of honor belonginge unto him but also to

motto as *Domat omnia virtus.* Previously to this time the family had used *Labor vincit omnia.*

In a Roll of Arms in the time of Richard II., printed by Mr. Willement, a coat gules, three cinquefoils or, is attributed to the name of Farindon; and it is quite possible that, as quartered by the Faringtons of Lancashire, it may represent an early matrimonial alliance. Some countenance is given to this theory by our finding

alter the creste or badge p'teynynge to the same being a wyver vert wth a crowne about the neck gold whose request being so just & reasonable I colde not lawfullye Denye the same but founde the armes to be q'terlye ar a chevron g betweene iij leop'ds heades s. the ij^de^ q'ter of the ij^de^ iij cynque foyles of the fyrste & so q'terlye for hys Dyfference a merlett gold And for the fulfyllinge of his sayd Reasonable request I have apoynted for his crest vppon thelme on a wreath ar & s. a wyver ar langed wth a crowne about the necke gueles therunto tyed a cheyne wreathed on his backe restinge vndre the bellye or, mantelyd g & doubled ar, bott, or, as more playnlye appeareth by the pycture thereof in this margent wch armes and creste wth thappurtenances I the sayd Norrey by power and authorite to my office annexed & to me geven graunted & attrybuted by l'res patents vndre the greate seale of Englond have ratyfyed & confyrmed & by thes presents Do Ratyfye & confyrme vnto and for the sayd W. Far & his posteritye wth theyre due difference the same orderlye to vse beare or shewe in shild cote armour or otherwyse & therein to be Revested at his & theyre lyb'tye & pleasure for evrmore In wytnes &c. the xvj day of December A iij° D Regine 1561 (*sic in the copy, but error for* 1560).

The above grant by Laurence Dalton, Norroy, King of Arms, is faithfully copied from the record thereof, in the Book marked 1 H. 6 remaining in the College of Arms, London.

(Signed) Thos Wm King, York Herald. 22 July 1851.

Seal of Thomas Farington, son of the grantee of the new crest.

Seal of William de Faryngton appended to deeds temp. Edward III., the silver matrix of which still exists in the possession of W. Farington, Esq., of Wood Vale, Isle of Wight.

These illustrations have appeared in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, in which work Dalton's grant is printed in extenso. The editor is indebted to Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., for having kindly contributed them.

on the seal of John de Faryngton, attached to a deed of A.D. 1370 [Trafford muniments], a cinquefoil on either side of the shield, in the space left by the geometrical ornamentation of the seal, the shield itself bearing a chevron between three leopards' heads, so bearded as to give the appearance of being erased. This is the case with other seals, dating from the time of Edward III., which have raised the question whether the heads should not be called lions' rather than leopards'. It will be remembered, however, that in ancient French heraldry, *Leopardus* is the term used to describe the lion gardant as borne in the Royal Arms of England.[4]

We learn from Domesday that, at the date of that survey, there already existed a castle at Penwortham which became the *caput baroniæ* of the extensive fee over which the baronial family of Bussel ruled for several generations,[5] making various grants of mesne manors, frequently in free marriage with their daughters or sisters. To the abbey of Evesham they were especially liberal benefactors, having, apparently, some ancestral tie in that quarter through Matilda, the wife of Warin Bussel. This led to the establishment of a cell of the abbey, known as the priory of Penwortham.

The thirtieth volume of the Chetham Society, entitled *Documents relating to the Priory of Penwortham, and other Possessions in Lancashire of the Abbey of Evesham,* is replete with matter interesting to the antiquarian; for which the society is indebted to the industrious and learned editor, William Adam Hulton, Esq.

Already, in the eleventh century, we find that the manor of Farington had been granted by Warin Bussel, baron of Penwortham, to the Abbey of Evesham; and by a deed, to which a date is attributed somewhere between 1211 and 1232, it appears

[4] "Bearded like the pard"—Shakspeare.

[5] The fee of Penwortham was one of great extent, passing the boundaries of the Hundred of Leyland, and embracing townships in Amounderness, viz., Warton, Newton-with-Scales, Elswick, Bryning-with-Kellesmergh, Whittingham, Carleton, Frekelton, and Hambleton; and in the Hundred of West Derby, Kirkdale and North Meoles. At the present date no fewer than thirty-five townships owe suit and service to the court of Penwortham.

that Richard (son of one Warin), who used the local surname, held property within the township, which he granted to the abbot of Evesham, in recognition of having received from him, when in great pecuniary straits, two marcs of silver. There is no evidence to identify this grantor with the family, who, as lessees of the abbey, bore at a later date the same name, and were lords of the manor of Leyland. They can be distinctly traced to the marriage of Avicia, daughter of Robert Bussel, with John de Farington, son of William del Meles, living 45 Henry III. These surnames appear to have been borne indifferently, depending probably on the locality of their principal residence. The lands given to Avicia in free marriage descended to her son, William de Farington. From this time until the era of the heraldic Visitations, the descents of the family have been given, with copious evidences, by Mr. Hulton at pp. 71–75.

During the progress of the present work it has fallen to our lot to record so many cases of the extinction of ancient families, that it is refreshing to find an example such as that presented in the subject of this memoir. At this distance of time, and in the absence of authentic records, it is not in our power to account for the inheritance, by a female, of estates which had heretofore always descended in tail male. The dust of ages frequently obscures mysterious passages in family history. Notwithstanding such an occurrence, and the sacrifices caused by civil strife, this family has maintained its position amongst the landed gentry of the county to the present day. To the lady, its present representative, the Chetham Society is under many obligations. It is to her that we owe the *Derby Household Books* and the *Farington Papers*.

Robert Heskethe of Rufford

maryed Grace dowghter to Sir John Townley, Knyght, and they have isshew Thomas, Robert, Jane and Anne.

ARMS. *Argent* (ar), *on a bend sable* (sa), *three garbs or* (o), *over all a bendlet sinister of the field.*

N.B.—In the office copy the name is recorded as *Robard Hasket.*

The name of this family may be traced, as important landowners in the Hundred of Leyland, from the early records of the county to the present day, enjoying since 1761 the dignity of a baronetcy.

The property from which the surname was assumed is a manor lying on the south bank of the Ribble. It formed originally a portion of the large parish of Croston, now greatly subdivided.

Their possessions were enlarged by various matrimonial alliances, and in this way Rufford became the principal seat of the family; an old hall existing there as well as a modern mansion.

Sir William de Hesketh obtained in 13 Edward III. (1339) a charter to hold a market every Friday at his manor of Rugford, and a fair for one day on the feast of St. Philip and St. James the Apostles, together with the liberty of free warren in all his demesne lands of Rugford in the county of Lancaster; and in the twentieth year of the same reign (1346) he had license to found a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary of Rufford (*vide* Baines, vol. ii, p. 128, second edition).

The grandfather of this Sir William Hesketh lived in the time of Henry III., and in 4 Edward I. had married Matilda, one of the daughters of Richard Fitton. On the death of her brother, without issue, she with her sisters Amabilla, wife of Edmund de Leye, and Elizabeth, wife of Roger Nowell, became heirs of estates both in Leyland and Blackburn Hundreds; the larger portions of which appear to have been acquired by Hesketh, who assumed for his arms the coat borne by Fitton, changing the tincture of the bend from azure to sable.[1]

[1] We use throughout the later spelling of the name of Fitton, but call attention to p. 68 of the first volume of this work for the variations in the writing of the name and for the early seals of the family.

Dr. Ormerod (at p. 308, vol. iii) speculates on a relationship existing between the Fittons and the earls of Chester, from the circumstance of their bearing garbs in their shields; but this charge is so frequently found in the heraldry of Cheshire gentry as to indicate no more than arms of affection, derived from the coat of their feudal superior.

If it be true that the grant of lands in Leyland Hundred, enjoyed by the family of Fitton, dates from the time of Richard Bussel, son of Waren, first baron of Penwortham (as stated by Baines, p. 128, vol. ii, second edition, referring to Dr. Kuerden's *MS.*), they may have been settled in Lancashire at an earlier period than in Cheshire.

In the latter county we find them holding the Bollin fee by grant of Hugh Kevelioc, who was earl of Chester from 1155 to 1181, in the reign of Henry II.

According to the roll of the Hesketh pedigree, a second moiety of the manor of Rufford was acquired by the marriage of Alice, heiress of Edmund Fitton, two generations later than the first alliance which brought them estates in Leyland and Blackburn Hundred, the inheritance from Richard Fitton. Numerous witnesses bearing the name of Fitton are found about this period; and though the succession of Richard, Hugh and Edmund, occurs in the descents of Great Harwood (in deeds from the Hesketh evidences cited in the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, pp. 845-6, pt. iii, vol. xvi of the Chetham Series), there is nothing positively to identify them with the similar series of names borne by the contemporary inheritors of the Bollin fee. Be this as it may, Richard Fitton (certainly contemporary, if not identical, with the justice of Chester of that name, as proved by the witness of Richard de Wibenbury, sheriff of Cheshire) granted to his eldest son Hugh the manor of Harwood, with the homage of Richard, his nephew, son of his brother John (called by Mr. Hulton, *brother* instead of *cousin*). To this Richard, Edmund, son of Hugh, granted the manor, which, on the death of Richard's son, without issue, fell to his three daughters as coheirs. The second of these ladies was married to Edmund

Thomas, fourth in descent from the first William Hesketh, acquired the manor of Much Hoole by marriage with Margaret, daughter of Thomas Banastre, who, through Agnes, his wife, had become possessed of it. She is described as the daughter of Henry f. W. (presumably Botiler of Warrington). In many of the pedigrees, Thomas Banastre has been called K.G. and baron of Newton; but this great feudal estate had passed from the Banastres to the Langtons nearly a hundred years previously to this time; and certainly this gentleman was not a knight of the garter.[2] The Suffield pedigree speaks of him as of Banke, and he was probably an offshoot of that line, seated in Bretherton in Leyland Hundred.

Entries of the Hesketh family occur in each of the later Visitations. Dugdale described them as of Hesketh, Rufford, Holmes and Holmeswood, Martholme, Great Harwood, Houghwick and

de Leye, whom Mr. Abram, in his *History of Blackburn*, describes as of Hapton. But he was evidently of Croston, a descendant of the Lea family of Amounderness, from whom the Hoghtons took their coat of arms. Amongst the Trafford deeds is found the seal of William fil. William de Lee (1324) bearing a shield charged with three bars. The Ashtons of Croston acquired this estate by the marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of William Lee of Croston, and quartered the arms as argent, three bars sable.

[2] Thomas Banastre, one of the early Knights of the Garter, created by King Edward III., was a contemporary of his namesake treated of in the text; and also had a wife named Agnes, but she was the daughter of Sir Adam de Hoghton.

An interesting account of his career and death is given by G. F. Beltz, Lancaster Herald, in his *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, p. 208. His pedigree is given in a note at p. 16 of vol. i of *Lancashire Inquisitions* (vol. xcv of the Chetham Series). He was a sharer in the manor of Bretherton with the Banastres of Banke. By his great-grandmother, Johanna, daughter of Alan de Singleton, and heir to her brother Thomas, he held the manor of Parva Singleton by the service of finding a Bailiff for the Hundred of Amounderness, and through his grandmother Alicia, he had the manor of Claughton in Amounderness.

At his death in 1379 he was succeeded by his son Edward, then under age, upon whose death in 1382, Constance, aged three years, was found to be his heir. By her marriage with William, son of Sir Richard de Balderston, the estates came to this family. The right to find a bailiff for Amounderness, contested in 1462, was confirmed to the heirs of William Balderston, the last of that name. *Vide* pp. 71-2 vol. ii of *Lancashire Inquisitions* (vol. xcix of the Chetham Series).

Betton. Martholme was the manor house of Great Harwood, in the Hundred of Blackburn, an inheritance from the family of Fitton, where Sir William Hesketh was found holding, in 1311, two carucates of land by knight service and a rent of two shillings and six pence to Clyderhou Court. He had acquired the portion of this manor inherited by Leye; and in the reign of Richard II., John Nowell of Mearley did homage to him in Harwood Chapel for the Netherton portion of this manor.

The estate of Great Harwood has been alienated by the Hesketh in the present century.

It does not speak well for the acumen and diligence of heralds and genealogists to find a coat of numerous quarters of early date (including the arms of Fleming of Wath) given to this family (*vide* subsequent Visitations). The bend sinister on the coat here depicted should have raised a question of the right to use all of them. Robert Hesketh, who bore it, was illegitimate, and inherited the estates by his father's Will. He had a brother Charles similarly provided for. At p. 127, vol. lxxxii of the Chetham Series, there is quoted an Inquisition, held 16 September, 15 Henry VIII., after the death of Thomas Hesketh, in which this fact is recited, and in which the descendants of Thomas Hesketh's sisters were found to be his right heirs.

This Thomas Hesketh had been grievously wronged by Elizabeth (an inheritrix of land),[3] daughter of William Fleming. They had been contracted in their nonage; but she, desiring a different

[3] In the meagre details extracted by Baines from the *Harleian MSS.* (see note, p. 428, vol. iii of his *History of Lancashire*, first edition), Elizabeth Fleming is stated to have given to Thomas Hesketh part of her lands, worth yearly between 20 and 40 marks, "as by the law of England can be done."

The property which the Flemings of Wath held in Lancashire, and which fell to Elizabeth on the death of her brother, lay in Croston. It would appear that John de Mara had held manorial rights there, of the manor of Hornby, which, having passed by coheiresses, in the time of Henry, duke of Lancaster, were held by the heirs of William Fleming and Sir William de Lea.

Elizabeth gave birth to a son named Edward, and afterwards became the wife of Thurstan Hall.

husband, confessed to incontinence and sued for a divorce, he consenting. The final decree was not given till 1497, in the fifth year of the pontificate of Alexander VI. Meanwhile we find amongst the Towneley records a marriage bond, dated 7 Henry VIII. (1491–2), which shews that his marriage with Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Towneley, had been irregular, preceding the decree of divorce. Hence the pardon granted to him was rendered necessary in order to make his issue by her capable of inheritance. There was, however, no surviving issue, and the mother of Sir Robert Hesketh is stated to have been Alice, daughter of Christopher Haworth.

The monumental inscription in Rufford Chapel gives 1510 as the date of the death of Grace, and 1523 as that of her husband.

Sir Robert Hesketh, recorded at this Visitation, was under age at the death of Thomas Hesketh, by whose Will he was endowed with very large properties, not only in Lancashire, but extending into Yorkshire and Westmoreland. He served with credit in arms, and received the honour of knighthood from King Henry VIII., "with great countenance and many good woordes." He died A.D. 1539, and his wife Grace contracted a second marriage with Laurence Habergham (see Towneley pedigree in last edition of *History of Whalley*). Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas, also a distinguished soldier. His son, Robert, marrying Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir George Stanley of Cross hall, knight, Marshall of Ireland, grandson of George, Lord Strange of Knockyn, eldest son of the first earl of Derby, brought to his family the numerous quarterings of this great house.

Rychard Banyster of the Banke

had to his furst wief, Margeret, dowghter to Nycholas Rygmayden of Weddaker, and they haue isshew, Wylliam, which Wyllm̃ maryed Ellyn, dowghter to Sir Harry Halsall, and they have isshew, Harry and Rychard.

The sayd Rychard had to hys secounde wief, Margeret, dowghter to Wylliam Ryrkbye of Raclyffe, and they have isshew, Harry and Isabell.

Arms. *Argent* (ar), *a cross fleury sable* (sa).

N.B.— In the office copy no tinctures are named, and some of the baptismal names are given in a contracted form.

The line of descent of the baronial family of Banastre has been given in the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, on the authority of its last male representative, as it appears on the Rolls of Parliament, *temp.* Edward I. (see p. 113, vol. x of the Chetham series).[1]

[1] All the later generations of the pedigree recited by Robert Banastre, as found in the Rolls of Parliament 6 Edward I. (1278), are confirmed by entries in the Public Records.

Robert Banastre did not come of age until about 1260, having been nineteen years in ward. His father died *ante* 1242, surviving his majority by only three years. During the minority of this earlier Robert and his brother Thurstan they were in

There is no difficulty in connecting with it the line seated at Banke Hall, the manor house of Bretherton, in Leyland Hundred; for it appears, by reference to Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* (vol. ii, p. 274), that on the coming of age of Robert Banastre, who had, from infancy, been in ward to Philip de Orreby, justice of Chester, he endowed his brother Thurstan with the manor of Newton, in the Hundred of Wirral, county of Chester. On his seal to the deed is the coat of three chevrons, afterwards used by his son. It was adopted from Orreby — his wife, Clementia, being doubtless the daughter of his guardian (see pt. i of this work, under the head of Langton, vol. xcviii of the Chetham series).

The coat used by the descendants of Thurstan is known by the garter-plate of Sir Thomas Banastre in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from a tracing of which the arms in the note at p. 13 of the same volume are engraved. They have been variously described as being a cross flory, or a cross cercelée; but it will be seen that the cross is patonce.

We are told by Dodsworth that Thurstan married Maria, daughter of Sir Ralph Vernon, baron of Shipbrook, and sister to

ward to Philip de Orreby, justice of Chester, who paid five hundred marcs for this privilege, on the death of their father Thurstan, about 1218 or 1219 (3 Henry III.), his heir being then only one year old.

Thurstan was the third son of an earlier Robert Banastre, and had succeeded to the inheritance after the decease of his brothers Richard and Warren, the latter dying *s.p.* in 1213.

The reconquest of North Wales by Owen Gwynedh took place in the time of Henry II. (*circa* 1167), when Robert Banastre's castle of Prestatyn was overthrown, and he withdrew all his people and settled them in Lancashire, where he held great estates, being Lord of the Makerfield fee, as well as of Walton-le-Dale, with its dependent manors.

The hundred years which intervened between this date and that of the Norman Conquest makes it probable that two generations may have been here omitted by the petitioner in reciting his descent from the ancestor who came in with the Conqueror. This space of time is quite enough to account for those collaterals which are found at an early date in the county of Lancaster.

The exact date of the grant of the barony of Newton (otherwise the Makerfeld fee) is not known. It has been attributed to Roger of Poictou, but on no direct evidence that we have discovered.

Agatha, who was wife of Sir Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton. The intervening descents between Thurstan and Henry Banastre, father of the gentleman with whom this record begins, have not been tabulated by the Lancashire genealogists; but as we find that Sir Hugh Venables of Kinderton held his lands in Newton of Adam Banastre del Banke (as per Inquisition 3 Henry V.), and that William Venables did so also from Henry Banastre del Banke (Inquisition 10 Henry VII.), the continuous descent of the manor of Newton in the line of Banastre del Banke, in Bretherton, is thus clearly indicated.

Many generations are recorded at p. 16 of the *Lancashire Inquisitions* (vol. xcv of the Chetham series) of the line collateral with the Banastres of Banke, to which belonged Sir Thomas Banastre, created a Knight of the Garter by Edward III. in 1375. (See also note at p. 122 *ante*).

The baronial house is recorded to have held many lands beside Prestatyn in Englefield, to wit in South Lancashire and Cheshire. They were grantees of the large Lordship of Walton-le-Dale with its appurtenances from Henry de Laci, who lived in the time of King Stephen and Henry I.

The line with which we are here concerned appears in all the subsequent Visitations — that of Dugdale in 1664 bringing the family down to Christopher Banastre, with whom the direct male representation of the family of Banastre of Banke ended. His monument is found in the Parish Church of Leyland. (See Baines, vol. iii, p. 406, first edition).

Christopher Banastre left two daughters. From Elizabeth, the younger, who married Robert Parker of Extwisle, is descended the family of Townley Parker of Cuerden, a property inherited from Christopher Banastre. Anne, the eldest daughter, married Thomas Fleetwood, eldest son of Sir Richard Fleetwood, bart. He died *v.p.* Their daughter and heiress Elizabeth married Thomas Legh, son of Sir Richard Legh of Lyme. Their sons were Peter Legh and the Rev. Ashburnham Legh. In the issue of the latter the Lyme estates descended; Peter, who had married Martha, daughter

and sole heiress of Thomas Benet, having two daughters only. Elizabeth, the eldest of these, married James Anthony Keck of Stoughton Grange, in the county of Leicester, and had issue George Anthony Legh Keck of Bank Hall, who married his cousin Elizabeth, one of the daughters of his mother's sister Harriet, wife of Richard Vernon Atherton.

Edward Beconsaw of Beconsaw

maryed Elizabethe, dowghter to Harry Bannyster of the Banke, and they have ysshew Harry, Adam, Robard, Anne, Ellyn and Jane.

Arms. *Quarterly: 1st and 4th sable* (sa), *a cross pattée argent* (ar), *in sinister chief an escallop shell. 2nd and 3rd argent* (ar), *two chevronels (the lower one rebated on the sinister side) sable* (sa), *between three chaplets gules* (g), *seeded or* (or).

The estate from which this family derived its name is contiguous to Hesketh, and united with it for municipal purposes. Little information has come before us respecting this race, the entry in the Visitation of 1567 merely repeating what we find in that of 1533, and no trace of them being found in the later visitations.

The arms of this family are recorded to be seen in the church of Beaumaris, and we find that Alice, daughter and heiress of William Beaconsall of Beconsall, married Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., whose father, William Bulkeley, a member of the Cheshire family of Bulkeley of Cheadle, was constable of Beaumaris in the Isle of

Anglesea (*vide* pp. 163–4, vol. ii of Watson's *History of the Earls of Warren and Surrey*; and p. 181 of Earwaker's *East Cheshire*).[1]

A descendant of this marriage was created, by King Charles I. (January 19, 1643), Viscount Bulkeley of Cashel, in the kingdom of Ireland. The seventh viscount, Thomas James, who assumed by royal license the name of Warren before that of Bulkeley, having married Elizabeth Harriot, daughter and heiress of Sir George Warren of Poynton, K.B., was created, in 1784, Lord Bulkeley, baron of Beaumaris in the Isle of Anglesey; but dying without issue all his honours became extinct.

[1] William de Bulkeley of Cheadle, born in 1418, created constable of Beaumaris Castle in 1440, died in 1488. His son Rowland, who married Alice Beaconsall, was found to be sixty-four years of age in 1525, when his older brother, Richard, rector of Cheadle, died. His own death took place in 1537. His son and successor was born in 1501.

It is therefore clear that William Beaconsall, father of Alice, must have belonged to an earlier generation than Edward, the first recorded in this pedigree.

Thomas Tarbocke

Knoweth not his armes for a certenty.

N.B.—The record stands in the Office copy,

"Thomꝰ Torboke knowys not hys armes."

In Gregson's *Fragments relative to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster* (at p. 230 of the third edition) an engraving is given of an impression of the seal, supposed to be that of Sir William Tarbock,[1] who is mis-called *Troutbeck* in the pedigree of Stanley of Alderley, at p. 306, vol. iii. of Ormerod's *History of Cheshire.* He died 1 Henry VIII., having married Margeria, daughter to Sir John Stanley of Wever and Alderley, niece of Thomas, first earl of Derby. Sir William was father of the gentleman who professed to the herald that he knew not his arms for a certainty.

The family of Tarbock of Tarbock having entered a pedigree at the Visitation of 1567, we find the arms recorded then to have been or, an eagle's leg erased gules, on a chief indented azure, three plates. Crest, an eagle close vert, beaked and membered gules. This coat clearly recognises affinity to the great house of Lathom, the inheritance of whose estates brought the Stanleys for the first time into the county of Lancaster.[2]

Dr. Ormerod, in his volume entitled *Parentalia* (privately printed) in which he has exhaustively treated the history of the Lathom family, called attention to the fact that the arms borne by the Lathoms differed from those of the Walters, lords of Amounderness, only in the charge of three plates upon the chief indented azure, on a field or. (For seals and notices of this subject see p. 3, vol. i. of this Visitation, vol. xcviii. of the Chetham series). Kinship with the family of Walter he shewed to exist through the wife of Robert, the eldest son of Henry Fitz-Siward, which

[1] See also second edition of Baines' *Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 270, for a description of the matrix of this seal.

[2] This coat is mentioned as appearing in a window of the chapel of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, in notes taken in 1590. (*Harl. MSS.*, No. 2129, fo. 186.)

Robert, under the style of *Dominus de Lathom*, founded the priory of Burscough, somewhere between the years 1189 and 1199. A witness to the charter of this foundation was Richard Fitz-Henry, in whom is recognized the younger brother of the founder, and the ancestor of the family of Tarbock.

The pedigree in the Visitation of 1567 goes back, without quoting evidences, for fourteen generations to Henry Fitz-Siward, who lived *ante* Richard I., and to whom it assigns the surname of Tarbock, a statement which is repeated by later compilers. Henry Fitz-Siward was of Saxon lineage, and it is highly improbable that the possessor of a great estate of not less than three carucates, "held in thanage *de antiquitate*," should have been known by the name of a mesne manor in another fee, which, at a later date, undoubtedly did give its title to the descendants of his younger son.

The first evidence which the editor has found of Tarbock being used as a surname is a charter of free warren granted to "Henry Torbec" in the forty-first year of King Henry III. This privilege extended over his lands in "Torbec, Dalton, Thurton, Whithull and Brudeheved," with right of "market and fair in the manor of Turboc."

Tarbock was a manor, held under Knowsley, of the fee of Widnes, an appanage of the barons of Halton in Cheshire, inherited by the Lacy family, earls of Lincoln. Turton, lying within the boundary of the barony of Manchester, appears to have been held of the lords of Lathom. (Vide *Inquisition* on "Ricardus de Torbock," 12 Richard II., p. 35, vol. xcv. of the Chetham series.)

Henry de Tarbock, who appears by the pedigree to have been great-grandson of Henry Fitz-Siward, had to wife a lady named Ellen,[3] whose parentage does not appear to have been discovered.

[3] The editor is confirmed in his belief that it was this lady who brought the inheritance of Turton to the Tarbocks, by the fact that, in the litigation which took place between Ralph, son of William de Orrell, and Henry de Tarbock, the latter deduced his claim from the circumstance that Ellen (who was wife of Sir Henry de Tarbock), being seized in her demesne as of fee of the free tenements in Turton and

She joined with her husband in the endowment of Burscough priory with a place called Ruddegate, which grant was confirmed by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln. (Vide White-Kennet's *Antiquities*, vol. i, p. 434.) The editor owes this reference to Thomas Helsby, Esq., who records that this lady had dower in Turton. This manor had most probably come to the Tarbocks by marriage; while another interest in the property appears also to have come by marriage to the family of More, in right of which they quartered on a shield argent, ten trefoils vert, 4, 3, 2, 1. (Vide in the Visitation 1567, Moor of Bankhall; and *Inquisition* on William de-la-More, 10 Henry IV., p. 93, vol. xcv. of the Chetham series.)

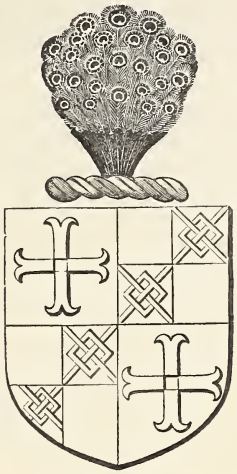
The estate of Turton was evidently not held in tail male, for John Tarbock, apparently sixth in descent from Henry and Ellen, left a son and two daughters in ward to Sir John Stanley. The son and one daughter dying under age, Elizabeth, the surviving daughter, carried Turton in marriage to William de Orrell; her uncle, Sir William de Tarbock, inheriting the ancestral manor of Tarbock. He was great-grandfather to Thomas named in this Visitation.

The pedigree by William Flower, Norroy, has undergone an elaborate examination by Mr. Helsby, in a contribution to the *Reliquary, Quarterly Archæological Journal and Review*, No. 42, vol. xi, October 1870. The industry displayed in these researches is worthy of all praise. He has put on record all that he could collect respecting the later and collateral descendants of the race. He has also recited the tradition which ascribes to gambling

Walton-Leghes, made a settlement thereof on her son Richard and his wife Matilda and their heirs *male*. From them he deduced his descent, omitting, however, one generation named in the pedigree of 1567, and in Mr. Helsby's. Mr. Helsby's pedigree gives Matilda no issue, but traces the descent from a first marriage of Sir Richard de Tarbock, not noticed in the Visitation. Orrell's claim was based upon a settlement made by trustees several generations later than the time of the Lady Ellen.

The result of this dispute, settled by the award of the earl of Derby, was, that Orrell kept possession of Turton. (*Vide* the pedigree of Orrell given hereafter.)

transactions the transfer, into the hands of a new proprietor, of this ancient property. This has also been recorded in Baines' *History of Lancashire*; but on reference to the second edition of that work (at p. 271, vol. ii) we find an Inquisition quoted, "taken at Wigan, 25th August, 13 James I.," by which "it appears that Sir Edward Tarbock, Edward Tarbock, Esq., and George Tarbock, gent., in consideration of 9,300*l.* paid to them by Thomas Sutton, Esq., conveyed the manor of Tarbock, with its appurtenances, and certain messuages, mills, dovecote, and lands, with the appurtenants in Tarbock, Whiston and Cronton, and the Rectory of Huyton, and the tithes thereof in Huyton, Roby, Woolfall, Knowsley and Tarbock, unto Thomas Wheeler and Robert Maskell, to the use of the said Thomas Sutton, his heirs and assigns for ever; the manor of Tarbock and all the hereditaments in Tarbock being held of William earl of Derby, of his manor of Knowsley, at a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*, and by military service and one third part of a knight's fee; the lands in Cronton being held of Thomas Brooke, Esq., of his manor of Cronton, in socage; and the tenements in Whiston being held of Henry Gyle, Esq., of his manor of Whiston." This Thomas Sutton was the founder of the Charter-House Hospital and School. His Will does not name this property which descended to his kinsman and heir, Simon Baxter, who, on the 20th July, 12 James I., sold the same to Sir Richard Molyneux, knight and baronet, for 10,500*l.* It is now in the possession of his descendant, the earl of Sefton.



Syr Wylliam Molyneux, Knyght,

had to hys furst wyef, Jane, dowghter and sowle heyre to Rychard Ruge of Ruge in Shropshire, and they hade ysshew, Rychard, Anne, and Jane.

Rychard ys maryed [to] Elyanor, doughter to Syr Alexander Ratclyffe, knyght, and they [had issue]

Anne, maryed to Alexander Standyshe, as is before written.

The said Syr Wylliam had to hys second wyef, Elisabethe, doughter and sowle heyre to Cuthberde Clykton of Clykkton, and they have yssew, Thomas, Anne, and Margeret.

Anne ys maried [to] Henry Halsall, sone and heyre to Thoms Halsall of Halsall.

Arms. *Quarterly: 1st and 4th azure* (b), *a cross moline quarter pierced or* (o). *2nd and 3rd quarterly: 1st and 4th argent* (a), *in the 2nd and 3rd gules* (g), *a fret or* (o).

Crest. *A peacock's tail displayed argent* (ar).

N.B.—In the Office copy several of the baptismal names are abbreviated, and Henry Halsall is named Harry.

The arms quartered by Molyneux in this Visitation are those of Dutton, brought in by the marriage of Sir Thomas Molyneux, father of Sir William, the first in this pedigree, with Anne, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton, in the county of Chester.

This family represents two other lines of foreign blood, Gernet and Villers, all three located in Lancashire at, or soon after, the Norman Conquest.

William des Molines is said to have taken his title from a town of the Bourbonnois in France, and to have been originally seated at Ceffton [Sefton], from which the family take the title now borne by them as earls in the peerage of Ireland, created in 1771, and of barons of the United Kingdom, created in 1831.

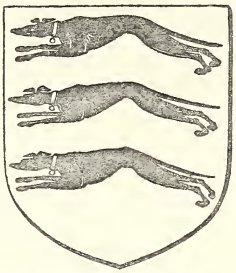
The first hereditary titular distinction conferred on this family was a baronetcy in 1611, followed by the creation of Viscount Molineux of Maryborough, in the peerage of Ireland, in the person of Sir Richard Molineux in 1628.

The arms are allusive to the name, the cross moline being supposed to represent the iron of a mill wheel.

In the various Visitations of Lancashire, beside the main line, we find a branch seated at Melling, tracing through Thornton to the earliest offshoot of the parent line, and one at Hawkley said to have branched off about the time of Edward I. (See Visitation of 1567.) Dugdale also gives, branching off at a much later date, a family at New Hall in West Derby, and one of Haughton in the county of Notts. In this last named, known as of Teversal, a baronetcy existed, now extinct. A baronetcy was also created in 1730 in an Irish family, claiming descent from a younger brother, *temp.* Edward III.

Sundry members of the family of Molineux distinguished themselves in arms. Sir William was made knight banneret by the Black Prince after the battle of Navaret in 1367. Sir Richard distinguished himself at Agincourt in 1415. Another Sir Richard fell at the battle of Bloreheath in 1459. Two of the family who had served against the Scots, under Richard, duke of Gloucester, were made bannerets after the siege of Berwick. Again, at Flodden, 9th September 1513, Sir William did good service.

Amongst churchmen we find Adam Moleyns filling the See of Chichester from 1445 to 1450. He had been keeper of the Privy Seal.



Wyllm More of the Banckehowse

maryed Alice, dowghter to Syr Wyllm Irelande and they have ysshew, John, James, Rychard, Wyllm, Roberd, Thomas, George, Elizabeth, and Margeret.

John ys maryed to Anne, dowghter to Thomas Hawardyne of Cheshyre.

Elizabethe ys maryed to Thomas Tarboke, sonne and heyer to Sr William Tarboke, Knyght, and they have ysshew, Wyllm, Margeret, and Alyce.

Arms. *Argent* (a), *three greyhounds courant, sable* (s), *collard, or* (or).

Amongst the most considerable owners of the soil, afterwards covered by the town of Liverpool, were the two important families of Crosse and of Moore — the latter, originally named from the locality of their mansion, De Mora or De-la-More, and in later times, Moore of More Hall.

The situation of the ancient mansion is marked by the modern name of Old Hall Street, running northwards behind the present Exchange.

The family of More or Moore were also, from about the time of Edward I., lords of the manor of Kirkdale, adjacent to the borough of Liverpool, lying along the north shore of the Mersey, and a member of the fee of Penwortham. Whilst re-

taining More Hall as a dower house, they built, in Kirkdale, a more important residence, known by the name of Banke Hall. This mansion was still standing in the last century, and was described by Enfield, as quoted by Baines (second edition, vol. ii., p. 289). It was afterwards demolished, and a substantial farmhouse was built on its site.

Some of the title deeds of the Moores, now at Knowsley, go back to or beyond the time of King John; but of the earlier generations we have not met with any connected record. William De-la-More (believed to be of this race) was created a knight banneret after the battle of Poictiers. To another of the same surname is attributed a history of Kings Edward II. and III.; and in the reign of Edward I. Richard and John de More are stated to have represented the borough of Liverpool in Parliament. The influence of this family frequently caused them to fill offices of civic dignity.

The Visitation of 1567 includes three descents prior to the entry made in the Visitation of 1533, commencing with Thomas Moore, who is recorded to have married Cicely, daughter and sole heir of Nicholas Turton, whose arms (argent, 10 trefoils vert, 4. 3. 2. 1.) are given to Moore in the second quarter. A third quarter was brought in by the marriage of Robert Moore, son of Thomas, with Margaret, daughter and coheir of Robert Chamberleyne of the city of Chester. The fourth quarter is called Griffin (probably introduced with Chamberleyne); and the fifth is Darby — Robert, son of Robert, having married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of Robert Darby of Chester, by whom he had William, the first named in our Visitation.

In confirmation of the first descent of this pedigree we find an Inquisition of the date of 10 Henry IV. by which it appears that William de-la-More died 1st August, 1409, having settled his estates in "Kirkdale, Eccleshull, Liverpool, Walton, Derby (*i.e.*, West Derby), and Turton"; but there is probably some mistake in the recital of the age of the heir, or in the second descent in the pedigree. (See p. 93 of vol. xcv. of the Chetham series).

The ancient crest of this family appears to have been a moor-cock volant; but Dalton, Norroy, granted them a moor-cock argent, guttée sable, membered and wattled gules, holding in the beak a branch of carnation erect, leaved vert.

In a window of the chapel of St. Nicholas (wherein was the burial place of the Moores) their arms are described, in 1590 (*Harl. MSS.*, 2129, f. 186) as quarterly: first, twelve escallops 4. 4 and 4; second argent, three greyhounds courant sable, collard or; third argent, a griffin rampant sable; fourth sable, guttée argent, and a stag's head couped argent — this last being Chamberleyne. (Baines, vol. iv., p. 72). The editor is indebted to Mr. J. Paul Rylands for the suggestion that the arms described in the first quarter should be read as bearing trefoils rather than escallops, and it is evident that the glass painting had been transposed so as to reverse the order of the quarters.

Notwithstanding their wealth and station, the family of Moore escaped the attention of the heralds in the later visitations; but their representative, in the reign of Charles I., took a prominent part in the events by which the kingdom was then distracted. John Moore had the public spirit to resist the levy of ship money, and was sent to Parliament by the burgesses of Liverpool in 1640. In the struggles between the King and the Parliament he took an active part, fitting out a frigate, at his own cost, against the Royal cause, and was named Vice-Admiral of the Irish Sea. He is better known by the title of Colonel John Moore, who assisted at the siege of Lathom House, and who defended Liverpool against the attack by Prince Rupert in 1644. The town, then confined to the high ground between the Mersey and the tidal creek, had been protected on the north side by earthworks and a wide ditch, probably partially dry. It was at this point that, after a resistance of nearly three weeks, the town was taken by a night assault attended with great carnage. It again fell into the hands of the Parliament on the withdrawal of the Prince's army into Yorkshire, where he was defeated by Cromwell at Marston Moor.

The signature of John Moore is found on the warrant for the

execution of the King. He attended Cromwell's army into Ireland, and died in Dublin in 1650. By his exertions on the part of the Commonwealth he had greatly impaired his property; and his son Edward, on entering into possession of the estate, found it much embarrassed. The debt with which it was encumbered amounted to not less tban 10,000*l.*, which was cleared off by Sir William Fenwick, knight, of Meldon, in the county of Northumberland, whose daughter Dorothy, one of three coheiresses, was the wife of Edward Moore. This gentleman, for the instruction of his son, drew up, in 1667, a detailed account of his property, which has been printed by the Chetham Society (vol. xii. of that series) under the editorship of the late Thomas Heywood, Esq., F.S.A. The career of Colonel John Moore, sketched by Mr. Heywood in his introduction to the *Moore Rental*, gives an interesting picture of the social distractions of that period. The Rental itself is replete with details affording an insight into the habits and manners of the borough at a period when a rapid development was taking place in the commerce and extent of the town. The shore of the river was open, vessels anchoring in the stream or lying high and dry at low water, and the pool and tidal creek were still an open haven. The latter extending inland from the pool, followed the low lying ground now occupied by Paradise Street and Whitechapel, and was bridged over at the bottom of Dale Street. In 1663 there is a record of a ship being built at Frog Lane, now Whitechapel, the site of Paradise Street being known as the common shore. It was evidently expected by Edward Moore that the accommodation for shipping was on the eve of a rapid development, and he gave sagacious advice to his son how to deal with his property in contiguity with the haven, as well as in the process of laying out new streets then in progress or contemplation. The names of some of these still record the occupiers of his tenements. They were almost universally held on leases for lives, renewable by fines and liable to small annual rents, contributions of boon hens, &c., and shearing during a certain number of days for the land-

lord, with the duty of grinding the corn for their household consumption at the lord's mill. The dues of the lord are stated to have been one bushel in twenty, and to have amounted, in certain seasons, to twenty measures a week, though ordinarily nine or ten; he adds that, in the time of his grandfather, Edward Moore, his allowance to his household was sixteen measures of malt a week, and sixteen measures of bread corn, and that he got it all for toll. He rejoiced over the establishment of a sugar refinery about to be built on his land, in Dale Street, by a London capitalist.

Minutely describing the character of his tenants, his judgment of them is evidently biased by the support or opposition he received from them in his ambition for the Mayoralty and a seat in Parliament, neither of which he obtained. One of his tenants is described as a notorious witch, her mother having been one before her, and having bequeathed her two spirits to her two daughters. Superstition was prevalent at this age, and we find it recorded by Mr. Blundell of Crosby, that Mrs. Moore, when her husband was sick, and some of her children had died of small pox, was fully persuaded that they had been under the malign influence of witchcraft. (See p. xlv. of the introduction to an interesting volume entitled *A Cavalier's Note Book*, by the Rev. T. Ellison Gibson.)

It is somewhat remarkable that, though the son of a regicide, Edward Moore should have been created a baronet. The influence of his wife's kinsman, Sir John Fenwick, Bart., who was an ardent supporter of the Stuart dynasty, may have conduced to this result. It appears he had the promise of this dignity in 1660, the *Recepi* was signed 1 March 1661–2, but the patent was not issued till November 1675.

The second baronet, Sir Cleave Moore, obtained in 8 Queen Anne 1709, a private Act of Parliament for the supply of water to Liverpool from a spring at Bootle, which still contributes to the water supply of the town. It is evident that, at this time, Sir Cleave Moore must have been in embarrassed circumstances, for we find that the representatives of Sir John Moore, late alderman

of London, ancestor of the Moores of Appleby, Leicestershire, who was mortgagee, sold all the property possessed by this ancient family in the borough of Liverpool, and in the thirteen adjoining townships; amongst the purchasers were John Earle, Richard Geldart, Thomas Plumbe, and others, but the most considerable investment was made by the earl of Derby. A Court Leet for the manors of Kirkdale and Bootle with Linacre is now held by that noble house.

The baronetcy of Moore became extinct in 1810, on the death of Sir William Moore, fifth baronet, without male issue.

The present generation, witnessing the vast area now covered by the city of Liverpool and its populous suburbs, must find it difficult to realise the original geographical features of the borough. The pool and tidal creek, which formed its haven, have disappeared, and are now covered by the Custom House and the low-lying district along which run Paradise Street and Whitechapel, while the once open strand of the estuary of the Mersey is covered by a line of splendid docks extending beyond the boundaries of the manor or township of Liverpool. The origin and growth of its corporate estate are no less remarkable than interesting.

The tidal creek, terminating in a pool on the estuary of the Mersey, intersected the area known as the township or manor of Liverpool (usually called Lirpool in the olden time), which no doubt received its name from the circumstance of this being the *lower* of two pools, each affording shelter for sea-going craft.

An elevated neck of land which intervened between the creek and the river was, near its south-eastern extremity, crowned by a castle overlooking the pool. The castle is said to have been in existence, in early years, after the Norman Conquest. Under its protection a small town had grown up along the ridge; the opposite bank of the creek being, for the most part, waste land.

The site was favourable to the development of a coasting trade and of intercourse with Ireland. It was from this port that King John sailed, in 1210, on his expedition to that island, and from whence he shipped large supplies for the army which he left there. The importance of the castle as a fortress probably dates from this king's reign. He had held the honour of Lancaster before coming to the crown, and had acquired the local manorial rights in Liverpool held by the family De Lancaster, giving them in exchange (with other lands) Lea in Amounderness, from which place they afterwards assumed their surname. A notice of this race has been already given in a note at p. 49 of the first volume of this work. It was King John who first impaled the beautiful park at Toxteth, to which Smetheden was a "Haia." In 1208 King John had already given to the burgesses a charter, and in the thirteenth year of King Henry III. they had a confirmation of their first charter, "with a grant of a guild merchant with a hanse and other liberties, and free customs to that

guild pertaining." This gave them freedom of trade in all the ports of the kingdom. They chose their own officers, had their own courts, and the penal jurisdiction pertaining thereto, with assize of bread and beer. About this time they had a lease from the crown of the fee farm of the manor, for which they paid 10*l.* a year, an equivalent to 150*l.* of our money.

King Henry III. granted the honour of Lancaster to his son Edmund, with the title of earl; and the mesne manor of Liverpool passed, through the earls and dukes of the house of Lancaster, to the crown; it continued so vested until the time of Charles I. When we come to the reign of Edward III. we find the town to consist of five streets, the Castle Street being intersected at two points, Bonk Street, now Water Street, leading up from the river, and continued by Dale Street down towards the head of the creek. Further north, Chapel Street was continued into what is now called Tythebarn Street. The earl of Lancaster had one horse mill and two windmills let to John, son of William de More, and the burgesses had acquired a turbary of twelve acres. The royal taxation was about equal in the three boroughs of Lancaster, Preston, and Liverpool, the latter port sending to the fleet of 700 vessels, with 14,457 mariners, assembled for the siege of Calais in the twenty-first year of Edward III., the contingent of a single vessel manned by six seamen.

In 1361 a cemetery was attached to the chapel of St. Nicholas, burials having, apparently, hitherto taken place at the mother church of Walton-on-the-Hill.

The charter granted by King Henry IV. in the first year of his reign rescinded the greater liberty given for the settlement of strangers which that of King Richard II. had allowed.

The neighbouring powerful families of Molyneux and Stanley very naturally became the local magnates. Sir John Stanley, in the seventh year of the reign of Henry IV., had had a license to fortify his house on the river side, and in the time of Henry VI. the constableship of the castle became hereditary in the family of Molyneux. The rivalry between these two great houses nearly resulted in actual conflict, when, in 1424, the authority of the crown was called in to preserve order. The high sheriff intervening, Thomas, son of Sir John Stanley, was required to render himself at Kenilworth Castle, and Sir Richard Molyneux at Windsor Castle.

In the ninth year of Henry VI. the burgesses only numbered 168, not more than there were in the time of Edward III.

In the reign of Edward IV. the fee farm was let for 14*l.* a year. "Allowing for the difference in the value of money, this is not more than the rent for which the borough was let in the reign of Henry III., two hundred years before."

During the reigns of the sovereigns of the house of Tudor the country, generally, had undergone improvement, and notwithstanding sundry drawbacks to its progress, we find two additional streets added to the borough of Liverpool, one of which retains the name of Old Hall Street.

A Liverpool shipowner, by name Humphrey Brooke, was the first to bring to the Government an accurate account of the force of the Spanish Armada.

The burgesses taxed themselves for improvement in the haven, which had been

seriously damaged in a great storm. They acquired from the earl of Derby one hundred acres of land in Toxteth, which had been disparked, and laid claim to the waste lands of the borough.

A return made by Thomas Moore, mayor of Liverpool, in the reign of Philip and Mary, gives the following as the state of the shipping belonging to the port of Liverpool: "two ships, one of 100 tons, and the other of 50 tons, and seven smaller vessels belonging to the town or creeks, which were then in port; that there were four abroad and that the number of seamen belonging to the port was two hundred." Eleven years later, a return made by John Crosse, as mayor, gives the number of vessels as fifteen, their tonnage 268, and the number of seamen 80.

The geographical discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, with an extension of manufacturing industry in the interior of the country, were beginning to have their effect upon the trade of Liverpool on the accession of the house of Stuart; but the distracted state of the country which followed exercised its evil influences on the borough.

Along the western coast of Lancashire the royal cause predominated, whilst the two eastern hundreds produced some able commanders on the side of the Parliament. One of these, Colonel Ashton, obtained possession of the castle of Liverpool, and the northern extremity of the town was fortified by earthworks, and a ditch twelve yards wide. After raising the siege of Lathom House, Prince Rupert brought his army to the siege of Liverpool, which, after a protracted resistance, was taken by a night assault on the north side. On the withdrawal of the Prince's army, Sir John Meldrum approaching on the land side, the port also being blockaded, the town fell again into the hands of the Parliament. After the restoration King Charles II. caused the castle to be demolished.

Rallying from the disastrous effects of civil strife, the most remarkable growth of the borough of Liverpool sprang out of the calamities which befell the metropolis. After the plague and fire of London many men of enterprise and ability made Liverpool the seat of their commercial operations.

The burgesses obtained an Act of Parliament in 1699, by which the chapelry of St. Nicholas, hitherto dependent on the church of Walton-on-the-Hill, was made a separate parish; after which St. Peter's was built as a second parish church, there being two rectors. In the early part of the next century was constructed the first wet dock known in England, where the pool had heretofore been the haven. Further accommodation for the shipping trade followed; but of no less importance to the growth of commerce was the improvement of communication with the interior which had hitherto been carried on by pack horse gangs and waggons. About the year 1694 the navigation of the Mersey was extended, under the plans of Mr. Thomas Patten, from Runcorn to Warrington; water communication with Manchester was afterwards established, and a system of canals was spread over the country to be finally eclipsed by a network of railroads.

On the accession of King Charles I. he had renewed the charter to the burgesses, confirming to them all their ancient liberties and the passage of the Mersey, but being involved in considerable debt to the corporation of London, he sold to them,

along with many other manors, the fee farm of Liverpool, for which he accepted 400*l.*, reserving the rent of 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by the Molyneux family.

This transaction took place in the fourth year of the king's reign. A few years afterwards, in consideration of the sum of 450*l.*, the corporation of London transferred their purchase to Richard Molyneux, Viscount Maryborough, whose family had been lessees of the fee farm since the time of Henry VIII. The date of the enrolment of this deed was 29 January 1635.

From the site of the castle, through its orchard, Caryl, Lord Molyneux, carried a street, in 1668, now called Lord Street, down to the creek, and prepared to cross the water by a bridge, but was violently opposed by the burgesses. Suits at law ended in their favour, and they effected a compromise, in 1671, with the Molyneux family by accepting a lease of the fee farm for 1000 years, at a rent of 30*l.* a year. Later on they purchased the reversion for 2,250*l.*, and thus acquired a landed estate of 1,000 acres, besides the seignorial dues and tolls, which brought them in no less than 100,000*l.* a year in the middle of the present century.

Syr Rychard Bowld, Knyght,

maryed Margeret, one of the dowghters to Syr Thomas Butler of Bewsey, and they have ysshew, Rychard, Thomas, John, Franceys, Margeret, Elizabethe, Anne, Dorothye, and Maude.

Rychard was maryed to Jane, dowghter to Syr Wyllm Molyneux, she ys dede and her yssue.

Margeret, maryed to Thomas Ireland as ys wrytten.

Elizabethe ys maryed to Harry Byron of Byron, and they have ysshew, Thomas and Margeret.

Anne ys maryed to Roger Bradshawe of the Hagh.

Arms. *Argent* (ar), *a griffin segreant, sable* (s), *in the Office Copy*, beaked or.

N.B.—Thomas Ireland was of the Hutt.

This family, settled from time immemorial on the estate which gave them their name, and which was held under the lords of Warrington, entered their pedigree at each of the Lancashire Visitations.

The main line ending in an heir female, the name was assumed by Peter Patten, Esq., who had married the heiress.

A second time the same fate befell the name, on the occasion of the estate passing, by another heir female, into the family of Hoghton. Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., the issue of this

marriage, discontinued the use of the surname which at one time he bore prefixed to his own, and alienated the property.

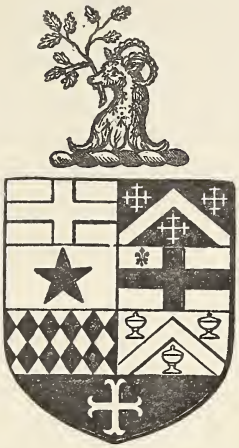
Thus has disappeared, as manorial lords, one of the most ancient names in our county history — now known only as borne by collaterals. Bold is a township in the parish of Prescot.

The church of Farnworth, originally a chapelry under Prescot, contains, in the Bold chapel, many sepulchral memorials of the Bold family.

Baldwin Bold, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., was the second son of Sir Richard Bold of Bold. He acquired, by marriage with Margaret, daughter and coheir of John de Warwick, the manor of Upton, in the Hundred of Wirral, in the county of Chester, where his descendants continued seated for several generations. This property was alienated in 1614.

The arms ascribed to Bold of Upton were argent, a griphon passant, sable.

Crest. A griphon's head sable, winged or, issuing from a ducal coronet gules. (*Vide* Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 266.)



Pyers Leyghe of Bradley

was not at howme, he had to hys first wyffe, Jane, dowghter to Syr Thomas Gerarde of the Brynn, and they had ysshew, Cicelye, who was maryed to Thomas Butler of Bewse.

ARMS. *Quarterly of seven, viz.: 1st, gules* (g), *a cross argent* (ar)[1]; *2nd, sable* (sa), *a chevron between three cross croslets fitchée or* (or)[2]; *3rd, a mullet*[3]; *4th,*

[1] This coat is incorrectly given both in the Office Copy and in that of the British Museum. The arms of Norley inherited and adopted as their distinctive coat by the Leghs of Lyme were gules, a cross engrailed argent. So it appears as a single coat at the Visitation of Cheshire in 1663; but in the quarterly coats of the Cheshire Visitations this coat is represented with a bordure engrailed and placed in the second quarter, Corona standing in the first, with the difference of a crescent in that of 1663.

[2] The cross croslets are incorrectly described as fitchee. This coat is not easy to identify. Its charges resemble those in the coat of Southworth, but a right to quarter that coat we cannot trace. The tinctures in two later Cheshire Visitations give the charges or, upon a field vert. If the cross croslets may be read as croslets patonce this would give the coat of Boydell of Pulcroft. In the Visitations of 1566 and 1663, this quarter follows one of Boydell of Gropenhall, viz., vert, a cross

argent (ar), *a cross sable* (sa), *in dexter chief a fluer-de-lis of the last*[4]; *5th, lozengy argent* (ar) *and sable* (sa)[5]; *6th, sable* (sa), *a chevron between three covered cups or* (or)[6]; *7th, sable* (sa), *a cross moline or* (or).[7]

CREST. *A ram's head erased, ermine* (er), *bearing in its mouth a sprig of oak leaves, vert* (v).[8]

patonce or flory, or. Though the estate of Gropenhall came to Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Daniel, as next of kin to one of the descendants of her uncle, John Daniel, whose wife was a Boydell, and was granted by her to her son, Piers Legh, no descent in blood justified the Leghs in quartering a Boydell coat, especially that of Boydell of Pulcroft, an earlier offshoot from the senior line.

[3] This coat correctly described should be argent, a mullet sable, pierced of the field; but it is represented unpierced in the Office Copy, as well as in that of the British Museum. It was probably, from its being thus borne by Legh, that the arms were challenged by Sir Thomas de Ashton in the reign of Henry VII. In the Cheshire Visitations the mullet is represented as pierced, and in one of them a small mullet is placed in the dexter chief point. This quarter was brought in by Norley, which family represented the line of Waleton of Ulnes Walton, in Leyland Hundred. In a book, once at Adlington, and now in the Chetham Library, Manchester, there is a drawing by William Flower, Norroy, of a quarterly coat 1st and 4th Norley, 2nd and 3rd the mullet derived from Walton.

[4] Haydock.

[5] Croft of Dalton.

[6] The fine seal of "Jehan Bouteillier," preserved in the Legh muniments, shews a charge of three mullets on the chevron. On the shield of Sir Piers Legh, Knight and Priest, as seen on his brass at Winwick, the Butler coat is charged with five mullets or estoiles. The tincture of the field of this coat is azure in the Office Copy, and is so represented in the Cheshire Visitation of 1566, with six mullets sable on the chevron. In the last Cheshire Visitation an unwarranted variation of this coat is given as, on a field argent, a chevron sable charged with three covered cups, or.

[7] Were the tincture of the field azure, this quarter might represent Molineux, but as that coat does not occur again in the later Visitations, the probability is that the tincture of the field should be vert, and the cross be patonce, answering to the coat of Boydell of Gropenhall, quartered by Legh in the Cheshire Visitations.

[8] This crest is an adaptation of that of Baggiley, not Legh of Baggiley as sometimes stated. The arms of this family, with those of Chedle, might have been brought in with Daniel, which last coat alone we find borne in the later Cheshire Visitations. They give the crest of a ram's head argent, armed or, issuing from a ducal coronet or.

The compilers of family history have not always had the opportunity of correcting the statements handed down to them by earlier labourers in the same field; they have, therefore, frequently given currency to traditional errors, which, at every repetition, appear to gain the weight of additional evidence. In the case, however, of the family of Legh, we are fortunate in the circumstance of their muniments having passed under the eyes of a learned and diligent antiquary, William Beamont, Esq.; he has put on record the results of his researches, illustrated by references to the general history of the times.[9]

Dr. Renaud has also contributed, in his history of the *Parish of Prestbury* (vol. xcvii. of the Chetham Series), a very interesting memoir of this race, for eight centuries connected with the county of Chester, and for five hundred years ranking amongst the gentry of the county of Lancaster, where, by three matrimonial alliances, they became firstly seated in the fourteenth century, and in the following one rose to great importance. In the seventeenth century the purchase of the barony of Newton by Richard Legh, Esq., made them representatives of one of the important seignorial

In each of the Visitations of Cheshire an inescutcheon covers a portion of the two first quarters. This was a grant in augmentation made by William Flower, Norroy, 11 June 1575, to Sir Piers Legh, Knight, blazoned, "sable replenished with mollets silver, therein a man's Arme bowed, holding in the hand a Standard Silver." This inescutcheon, the mullets being exchanged for estoiles, was allowed on the 30 August 1806, to the illegitimate children of Colonel Thomas Peter Legh, to be borne in the dexter chief point of a coat gules, a cross engrailed argent surrounded by a bordure wavy, differing in tincture for each of the three sons, the crest being differenced by a palet wavy. The present possessor of Lyme and of the Barony of Newton is descended from the second son.

At the date of this Visitation Piers Legh was living with his second wife Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Tyldesley, by whom he was father to Piers, who succeeded him, George and Robert and seven daughters; for particulars respecting them we may refer to the pedigree in Earwaker's "East Cheshire." His first wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas (or rather Peter) Gerard, died in 1510. *Dr. Renaud (History of Prestbury, p.* 137*), has transposed the order of the two marriages.*

[9] "A History of the House of Lyme (in Cheshire), compiled from the documents of the Legh family of that house and from other sources." Publisher, P. Pearse, Warrington, 1876.

tenures which sprang out of the Norman Conquest. Originally one of the Hundreds named in *Domesday Book*, but afterwards absorbed in that of West Derby, Newton had been held successively by the families of Banastre, Langton, and Fleetwood, in each succession passing by heir female. A descent in blood from the ancient Lords was established by the subsequent marriage of Thomas, son of Richard Legh, Esq., with Elizabeth,[10] daughter and heiress of Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., of Bank Hall, by his wife Anne, daughter and coheiress of Christopher Banastre of Bank.

A scion of the house which bore amongst other titles that of the earldom of Blois, named Gilbert de Venables (a Norman town), came into England with William the Conqueror, and was progenitor of the barons of Kinderton, in the County Palatine of Chester. They bore as their arms, azure, two bars argent. Sir William Venables, baron of Kinderton, who died in 1292, endowed his second son, William, with lands in Bradwell, and he is said to have borne the paternal arms, with two plates in chief for difference. Besides having a son and successor of his own name by his second wife, he also had a son named John by his first wife, Agnes, daughter and heir of Richard de Legh of West Hall, in High Leigh. This line is believed, also, to have sprung from the stock of Venables. Agnes is described as the widow of Richard de Limme, who was her first husband, by whom she had a son Thomas, ancestor of the family of Leigh of West Hall; her second husband is proved by Ormerod to have been William de Hawarden, whose son Rauf had a share of the inheritance in High Legh, which was afterwards acquired by Massey of Tatton. Documentary evidence given at pp. 351–2 of the first volume of the *History of Cheshire* (original edition) shews that Rauf de Hawarden was recognized as brother to Thomas de Legh, and that John de Legh

[10] This lady's name is given as Henrietta Maria in the pedigree of Legh of Lyme in Mr. Earwaker's "East Cheshire." Dr. Ormerod's pedigree and the Extinct Baronetage both give the name as Elizabeth, and so it appeared in the collections of the Percivals of Royton, and in the Suffield *MSS.*

was brother to William Venables the younger of Bradwell. Although he bore the name of his mother, the arms attributed to him and his posterity, the Leghs of Booths, were the Venables coat debruised by a bend gules. Knutsford Booths cum Norbury Booths were manors acquired by purchase from William de Tabley by John de Legh. He married Ellen, the heiress of the family de Corona, who held Adlington under Queen Isabella, as of her manor of Macclesfield. This estate was settled on their second son Robert. Their eldest son John was ancestor to the Leghs of Booths. The other sons were William, from whom descended the Leghs of Isall in Cumberland, Peter of Becton, *jure uxoris*, and according to the pedigree in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Gilbert.[11]

Robert de Legh, of Adlington, had two wives. The first was Sybil, daughter of Henry de Honford, by whom he had Robert, ancestor of the Leghs of Adlington,[12] to which family the Visitations of Cheshire assigned the Venables coat debruised by a bend compony or and gules, quartering the arms of Corona thus differenced, within a bordure argent, azure, three ducal coronets or, in the centre point a plate; the seal of Thomas de Corona, however, bore a chevron between three ducal coronets.

Robert de Legh married secondly, Matilda, daughter of Adam de Norley, by his wife Margeria daughter and heir of John son of Warin de Waleton in Leyland Hundred, in the county of Lancaster, and coheir with her sister Katharine, wife of William de

[11] This name does not occur in Earwaker's "East Cheshire." The Rev. Dr. Whitaker, in his "History of Whalley," assumes the existence of this Gilbert, and seeks to identify him with Gilbert de la Legh, progenitor of the great Lancashire family who took the name of Towneley from their residential estate. In the last edition of the "History of Whalley," this fallacy has been dispelled, and the pedigree of Towneley has been revised from the family deeds abstracted by Christopher Townley. (See also the article Towneley, p. 43 of the first volume of the present work.)

[12] This Robert married Matilda, daughter of Sir John de Arderne, and by this marriage was father of another Robert, but in the pedigree of Legh of Adlington, in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, a generation in the descent of the Lyme branch is interpolated and Robert de Legh is represented to have been son of Matilda de Norley and father of Piers de Legh, whereas they were brothers in half blood.

Radcliffe. Matilda was the lady who brought to her issue, the coat gules a cross engrailed argent, which became the distinctive armorial cognizance of the Leghs of Lyme. It carried with it the quarter, argent, a mullet sable pierced of the field. The Bartons of Smethells, descended from Matilda's sister Katharine, also quartered the arms of Norley and the mullet sable pierced upon a field argent, which was doubtless the coat of the Waltons or Waletons of Leyland Hundred. (See subsequent notice of this family.) The marriage of Matilda de Norley or North Legh gave the Leghs their first possession in the county of Lancaster, the estate of North Legh being situate in the township of Pemberton, in the Barony of Newton.[13] Robert de Legh died about A.D. 1370, leaving by his second wife Matilda,[14] two sons, Piers and John.

In 1388 a dispensation, on the score of consanguinity, was granted for the marriage of Piers de Legh with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Danyers or Daniel, by his wife Isabel,

[13] At p. 35 of vol. xcix. of the Chetham series, in a note appended to the inquisition *post mortem* on Radulphus de Radclif, a pedigree is recited showing the descent of this family from an earlier Warin de Walton, for the evidence of which the deeds of Legh of Lyme are quoted. These show that about the year 1455, Sir Ralf de Radcliff and Piers de Legh "presented a petition to the king, praying him to restore to them the Manor of Ulnes Walton and other lands in Lancashire." The latter describes himself as "the son of Peter Legh, who was the son of Piers (the grantee of Lyme), who was the son of Maude de Norley, one of the heirs of Margery de Walton, from whose heirs the said land had been tortiously alienated to the crown." The petition appears to have been successful, for a moiety of these estates, inherited from the time of king John, are afterwards found vested in the descendants of Piers de Legh.

[14] In 49 Edward III., six years after her husband's death, this lady was indicted along with Thomas le Par, for the forgery of a deed, by which her husband's issue by his first wife would have been defrauded in favour of her own son Piers. It has been stated that Matilda de Norley was related to her husband in the degree of second cousin, but the editor has vainly sought for evidence of their consanguinity. The Norley arms, differenced from the arms as borne by Legh, the engrailed cross being ermine, appear on the tower of Macclesfield church. These arms were borne by the family having this local name, who held the manor of Bosley and were descended from John de Macclesfield, a clerk, by Katharine de Kingsley. Dates corresponding, it is not unreasonable to infer that this John, clericus de Macclesfield, was identical with John, the younger son of Matilda.

daughter and heiress of Sir William de Baggiley. She was then widow of Sir John Savage, and had been previously married to Sir John de Radcliffe. This lady's father took prisoner the earl of Tankarville, chamberlain to the king of France, at Caen in 1346, and at the battle of Cressy, rescued the standard of the Black Prince, in recognition of which services he had from the prince a grant, to him and his heirs, of forty marks a year, charged on the manor of Frodsham, until he should receive a suitable equivalent in land. This engagement was fulfilled by King Richard II. in the twenty-first year of his reign, who, by letters patent, granted to Piers and his wife Margaret, lands in Hanley, in the forest of Macclesfield, now known as the park of Lyme, where a palatial residence was erected for their descendant by the Italian architect Leoni, in the early part of the eighteenth, since enlarged by Wyatt in the present century. Piers de Legh was beheaded at Chester in 1399, having taken part with the king against the duke of Lancaster, who soon after took possession of the throne. His widow sealed, eight years after this date, with an impaled coat, the cross on the dexter side being so deeply indented as almost to appear lozengy, like the pale in her own arms on the sinister side. In other early seals the cross of Legh is represented indented rather than engrailed. Sir Thomas Danyers had a brother John married to Joan, sister and coheiress of William de Boydell of Gropenhall and Dodleston; the descendants of this marriage becoming extinct in the third generation, Margaret became eventually inheritrix as next of kin of a moiety of the manor of Gropenhall, which estate she gave to her son Piers de Legh; hence this family at a later period quartered the Boydell coat, to which they had no right by descent in blood. Margaret, who survived her husband, made a special bequest of her paternal coat of arms to her son by Sir John Savage, 3 Henry V. (for notice of which grant see Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i, p. 526, and *Trans. Lanc. Ches.*, Historical Society, vol. xxxi., p. 8). This may possibly be the reason why we do not find quartered in the early Legh heraldry the arms of Daniel and of Baggiley. The Leghs, however, adopted the crest of the latter family.

The issue of the marriage of Piers de Legh with Margaret were, besides a daughter, two sons, Sir Piers and John, the latter being of Ridge, *jure uxoris*, who differenced the Norley coat by a mullet sable in the centre point. Sir Piers was married to Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Haydock, whose grandfather, also Gilbert, had had, in 18 Edward III., 1344, a charter of free warren in Bradley, and licence to empark Haydock. Bradley became, henceforward, the most important seat of the Leghs. Sir Piers fought at the battle of Agincourt 1415, and died in Paris 1422. Both he and his father were buried at Macclesfield, where, in the Legh chapel, the following inscription was carved:

Here lyeth the bodie of Perkin a Legh
That for King Richard the death did die
Betrayed for rightevsness
And the bones of Sir Peers his Sonne
That with King Henrie the fift did wonne
In Paris.

When the Legh chapel was re-edified, the inscription was repeated on brass, but with an addition erroneously reciting the participation of the first Piers in the wars of Edward III., and the death of the second on the field of Agincourt.

His widow remarried Sir Richard Molyneux, who was a widower with several daughters; for one of these, named Margaret, he secured a husband in the person of the youthful heir of his second wife. Joan survived till the 31 January 1439, and was buried in Sefton church, her tomb bearing the following inscription:[15]

[15] The ancestors of this lady took their name from the manor of Haydock, held of the Barons of Newton in medieties by the families of Haydock and Holand. The mediety of the latter family having the superiority. Baines (p. 636, vol. iii.), speculates on the Holands having inherited that mediety from a lady by name Joanna, but the document referred to only proves that Joanna, widow of a cadet of the family, was dowered in Haydock as well as in some other places. The Holand interest in the manor of Haydock was held in tail male and thus became part of the inheritance of Henry, duke of Exeter, whose estates were forfeited after the accession of Edward IV. to the throne. This led Baines (p. 636, vol. iii.) erroneously to infer that the other moiety which passed from the Haydocks to the Leghs had also been

Hic jacet domina Johanna, quondā uxor
Petri Legh militis, et postea uxor Richardi
Molineux militis, quæ fuit dña de
Bradley, Haydoke, et similiter tertiæ
Partis villār. de Werington, Mikille
Sonke, et Burtonwode ac etiam dña
Diversarū parcellarū terrarū et
Tenemenk. infra villas de Newton,
Golborn, Lauton, Bold et Walton
Le dale. Quæ obiit in festo S.
Sulpitii Epi A. Dñi MCCCCXXXIX.
Cujus animæ p'pitietur Deus. Amen.

Sir Piers, the third of his family bearing this name, inherited a great estate in Lancashire, and though he held office in the

forfeited. Certain tenements in Newton and elsewhere were in the Rolls of Parliament wrongly described as the manor of Newton, hence also the statement in the first edition of the *History of Lancashire* (p. 643 of the same volume), that the barony of Newton had been forfeited by, and regranted to, the Langtons. These errors were corrected by Mr. Harland in the second edition of that work.

Mr. Beamont has been at the pains to extract from the muniments of the Legh family and the Public Records, an account of the descent of Haydock, which we take this opportunity of giving to our readers, omitting generally notice of younger sons, since no collateral lines are traced to them, and they are seldom found filling important offices. Henry de Haydock, however, said to be brother of John and son of Gilbert, was repeatedly member for the county, and was the first Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Hugh de Haydock, named in 1259, died about the year 1270, and was succeeded by his son

Gilbert de Haydock, married to Alicia, daughter of Mathew de Bold, to whom her father gave land in Bold in frank marriage by deed s.d. Gilbert appears to have had a daughter Alice, to whom and to her husband Richard de Moston, Robert Banastre, in 1285, gave the vill of Poulton.

Mathew de Haydock, the eldest son of Gilbert, had grants of land in Haydock in 1291 from Robert Fitz Thurstan de Holland, and in 1292 and 1296 from William Fitz Thurstan de Holland. By fines 1285 and 1292 settlements were made upon him by his father, the later one including half the manor of Haydock. In 1299 he had a release from his father of all his rights in Haydock. He was succeeded by

Sir Gilbert de Haydock, who was member for the county of Lancaster in 1319,

royal forest of Macclesfield, as did his ancestors and successors, Bradley was, and continued for some generations to be, the most important seat of the family. His only son, a fourth Piers, had to wife, Mabil, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir James, son of Nicholas Croft of Dalton, in Lonsdale Hundred. Her mother was Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John le Botillier of Merton, sometimes named as of Frekelton, a lady who had been betrothed to Edward, who was younger brother of the last Thomas de Lathom, and died in youth. Thus the coat of Butler became a quarter in the arms of Legh along with the lozengy coat of Croft. A handsome seal of Sir John le Botillier is found amongst the Legh deeds. The shield, bearing a chevron charged with three mullets or estoiles between three covered cups, depends

and again in 1321. In 1330 he founded the chantry of the Holy Trinity, in the parish church of Winwick, and in 1348 it would appear that he also endowed another chantry at Chester. In 1333, being married to a lady of the name of Emma, he made a settlement of his estates (his brother William being trustee), by which he entailed them upon his several sons successively, and upon two daughters, one of whom, Annabell, married Sir Geoffrey de Workesley. In 18 Edward III., 1344, he had license to empark Haydock, and a grant of free warren in Bradley. In 1349 Sir Gilbert levied a fine of his estates. He died before the end of 1361, and was succeeded by his son

John de Haydock. He was examined on the Scrope and Grosvenor trial, being then of the age of 64, 12 September, 1386. He married, before the 20th of November, 31 Edward III., 1357, Johanna, the daughter of Sir Thomas de Dutton, and widow of Richard, eldest son of Sir William le Boteler. Richard and his wife had been endowed with one-third of the Boteler estates, which his widow, who was childless, carried to her second husband. Sir William le Boteler confirmed to John and Johanna these possessions, by deed dated at "Wynqwick," November 20, 1357, sealed with the seal of Robert de Moston, on the plea that he had not his own seal at hand. In 1366 John de Haydock made a settlement of his estates, with successive entails, on his sons Gilbert, Thomas, Matthew (who, at the age of 24, gave evidence in the Scrope and Grosvenor cause), and John, with remainder to his right heirs. He died 12 December, 1387, leaving, besides his four sons, three daughters.

Sir Gilbert de Haydock succeeded his father at the age of 30; see *Inq. post. mort.*, p. 31, vol. xcv. of the Chetham Series. On the 14 September,

from the sinister point under the helmet. In the vacant space on each side of the shield and helmet, are, as supporters, two lions sejant gardant, and the crest is a man kneeling on one knee and presenting a covered cup. This crest was afterwards used by Sir James Croft, with the legend "Bebez & benisez Croft." This gentleman, the fourth Piers, predeceased his father, who married in second nuptials, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund de Trafford, and widow of Sir John de Pilkington, but by her appears to have had no issue. He is related to have been knighted under the standard of the duke of York, and to have fought at the Battle of Wakefield. In the 1 Edward IV. he was appointed governor of Rhudlan Castle. In 1465 he drew up in Latin a detailed

18 Richard II., 1394, by deed dated at Bradley, Sir Gilbert made a settlement of his estates, in which he names his manor of Haydock, and all his lands, tenements, homages, rents, and services, with their appurtenances, in the vills of Haydoc, Newton, Goldburne, and Bold, with those in Weryngton, Great Sonkey, and Burtonwood, with his manor of Bradley. Sir Gilbert's wife was Sybil, daughter of William de Hoghton. He had several daughters, the eldest of whom, Johanna, was married to Peter de Legh, and the second, Alice, to Robert Downes.

The settlements by which the Haydocks claimed a third of the Boteler estates were evidently regarded as having a questionable validity, seeing that they were very frequently made the subject of subsequent settlements by John de Haydock, while his son Gilbert also took releases from the tenants; and in the end they formed the subject of a suit by Sir Thomas Boteler against Piers de Legh in 1493. It was agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, when, in 1505, on the ground of a collateral warranty, the arbitrators adjudged the right of these lands to belong to Piers de Legh, as lineally representing John and Joan de Haydock; and in settlement of the family quarrel, Cecilia, daughter of Piers de Legh, was married to Thomas, son and heir of Sir Thomas Boteler. The young lady at this time had the prospect of being a great heiress, for her father had no son, and her mother was still alive. According to the pedigree in Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, her death took place 5th May 1510, and her husband contracted a second marriage with Margaret, daughter of Nicholas de Tyldesley, not recorded by the Herald in our visitation. The birth of an heir in 1514 must have proved a great disappointment to the family of Boteler.

account of his various properties, which still remains amongst the muniments of the family, and from which we extract in a foot note, descriptions of his three residences.[16] At his death in 1478, he was succeeded by his grandson, a fifth Piers, born about 1455. He served in arms, and after the campaign in Scotland, was created a knight banneret in 1482, at Hutton Field, the scene of a great review held on the return of the army. Subsequently to this event, the right of Sir Piers de Legh to bear in his coat of arms the quarter argent, a mullet sable, was challenged by Sir Thomas de Assheton. It had probably been borne unpierced, if we may judge by the shield on his brass at Winwick. The

[16] Description of the mansion at Norley as translated by Mr. Beamont:

"The house consisted of a handsome hall with a lofty (qu. upper W. L.) chamber transverse to it, and above the fireplace another chamber under the first and convenient to it, and also one other chamber below the fireplace, with a store room, buttery, pantry, kitchen, great shippon for twenty or more kine, a granary, an oven, orchards, garden, and a plot for pot-herbs." The Latin word translated "oven" is *ustrina.*

BRADLEY HALL.

"The aforesaid Peter Legh holds the manor of Bradley, in the vill of Burtonwood, within the parish of Werrington, to himself, his heirs and assigns for ever, that is to say, a new hall with three new chambers and a fair dining room, with a new kitchen, bakehouse, and brewhouse, and also with a new tower built of stone with turrets, and a fair gateway, and above it a stone *bastille* well defended, with a fair chapel, all of the said Peter's making, also one ancient chamber called the knighte's chamber, all which premises aforesaid, with other different houses, are surrounded by a moat with a drawbridge, and outside the said moat are three great barns, namely, on the north part of the said manor house with a great shippon and stable, with a small house for the bailiff, and a new oven built at the eastern end of the place called the *Parogardyne*, with all the members and desmesne lands to the said manor house belonging or appertaining, with one large orchard, enclosed with hedges and ditches on the south part of the said place called the *Parogardyne*, with an enclosed garden beyond the old oven."

LYME.

"The said Peter holds the manor of Lyme in the county of Chester to him his heirs and assigns for ever, that is to say, one fair hall with a high chamber, kitchen, bakehouse, and brewhouse, with a granary, stable, and bailiffs house, and a fair park, surrounded with paling, and divers fields and hays contained in the same park, with the woods, underwoods, meadows, feedings and pastures thereto belonging, which are worth to the said Peter x^{li} a year."

following was the award given: "This Bill endented witnesseth that on Holy rode daye in May the xith yere of King Henry the 7th the Erle of Darby then Constabell of England in the Kings Chamber at Westminster determyned that Sir Thomas of Ashton Knight should beare for his proper Armes sylver a Mollytt unpearced of five poynts sabelle alone or quarterly in the fyrst quarter yf more Armes by dessent shall or do fall to his inheritance and Sir Peirce a Legh and his heires shall now bear the same Armes quarterlie so they be not in the fyrst quarter w^{h} a besant of gold on the fyrst poynt foreseyne alway that if the forsaid Sr Pierce can fynd any tym hereafter any sufficyent evydence of authoryty and before the Constabell allowabell then and in that case he and his heires shall now beare the forsaid Armes quarterly and w^{h}out besant or other difference. present at this determynation Mr James Stanley warden of Manchester Sir Edward Stanley sonnes of the aforsaid Erle a daucter of the cyvell Lawe and Garter and Norey Kings of Armes and ther also by the Commandment of the above said Lord and Constabell to the aforsaid Officers of Armes this present bill to be registred in their bookes of authorytye from this tym fourth."

Sir Piers de Legh had married his relation Ellen, daughter of Sir John Savage, who died at Bewganett in Sussex, in 1491. Twenty years after this lady's death, Sir Piers took holy orders, and built the chapel at Disley, near to Lyme. He died at Lyme, 11 August 1527, and was buried at Winwick, where a fine brass in memory of this "knight and priest," and of his wife, is placed against the wall of the church. The lady is attired in a mantle which is embroidered with fusils in pale, the arms of her family. His head has the tonsure of a priest, and he wears a chasuble over his plate armour. On his shield are engraved: 1st, Haydock; 2nd, Norley, adopted by Legh; 3rd, a chevron between three croslets flory; 4th, a mullet; 5th, a cross flory, the arms of Boydell of Gropenhall; 6th, Butler with a chief of Croft. At the head of the brass are the same arms, and over the

helmet and mantling the crest, a ram's head erased ermine, in the mouth a sprig of foliage. Mr. Earwaker in his valuable *History of East Cheshire,* p. 295, vol. ii, has printed for the first time the particulars of his last Will, dated December 1, 1522, containing minute instructions respecting his burial, and the services, etc., connected with it. The seal affixed to a Will in 1521 bore a quarterly shield, 1st and 4th, Haydock; 2nd and 3rd, Legh (Norley); above the helmet and mantling a ram's head. The same seal was afterwards used by his son Piers Legh of Bradley, 1539, the gentleman who appears in this visitation as the husband of Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn. This record is very imperfect, for no mention is made of a daughter Anne, or of the death of the mother in 1510, or of the second marriage of Piers Legh with Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Tyldesley. The sons of the second marriage were Piers, George, and Robert. According to Mr. Earwaker's pedigree, of the seven daughters the eldest, Joan, whom Mr. Beamont has considered as the offspring of the first marriage, married Thomas, son and heir of Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn; Katherine married Piers, son of Robert Langton of the Lowe; Margaret married Thomas Bruche; Ellen married — Stanley; Elizabeth married Lawrence Downes of Shrigley; Alice married — Rowley. Mary appears not to have married. After this date the Leghs of Bradley and Lyme do not appear in the Lancashire Visitations, but they are found in the later ones of Cheshire.

Sir Piers, the successor to the estates of the family in 1541, was born 23 April, 1514. He was knighted at Leith, after the siege of Edinburgh in 1544, and survived till 1589. To him was granted by William Flower, Norroy, the honourable escutcheon in augmentation, in commemoration of the prowess of his ancestor, the grantee of Lyme, crediting him with the exploits of his father-in-law Sir Thomas Danyers. He founded at Lyme the fine Elizabethan mansion which formed the ground work of the later important additions. Henceforward Lyme, famous for its deer, its herd of wild cattle, and of a breed of mastiffs, became

the chief seat of the family.[17] During his life time his son, also Piers Legh, who predeceased him, resided at his mansion in Haydock. Piers,[18] his grandson and successor, repaired the old seat of the family at Bradley, but it afterwards fell into neglect, and has now only the rank of a farmhouse. Traces of its former importance remain in the gateway. In the apportionment of property between the children of Colonel Thomas Peter Legh, Bradley fell to the share of the Rev. Peter Legh, by whom it was conveyed to the late Samuel Brooks, Esq., in consideration of an annuity.

The coat of the family of Legh was enriched by ten quarters brought in by the marriage of the Rev. Thomas Legh, D.D., rector of Sefton, with Lettice, daughter and coheiress of Sir George Calveley of Lea.[19] His grandson, also Thomas Legh, by marriage with the heiress of Thomas Fleetwood, brought in a quarter of that family with Langton *antiqua*, vair,[20] Banastre of Newton, as borne by Langton, argent, three chevrons gules, and Banastre of Bank, argent, a cross patonce sable. On the death of Colonel T. P. Legh in 1797, without legitimate issue, his sister, Martha Ann Legh, wife of Laurence Ormerod of Ormerod house, conveyed this rich array of quarterings through her only daughter and heiress to the family of Hargreaves.

HERALDIC MONUMENTAL RECORDS OF LEGH.

Harl. MSS., 2151, Window in Disley church. A coat quarterly of six. 1st argent, a cross sable with a fleur-de-lis of the second in the first quarter (Haydock). 2nd

[17] The comparative value of the estates in Lancashire and Cheshire may be estimated by the subsidy paid to the Queen in 1570, of one hundred pounds for the former, and one hundred marks for the latter.

[18] The name of Peter in its common form of Piers was in great favour with this race of Legh. It passed from father to elder son and heir in unbroken succession for 300 years, dating from the first grantee of Lyme to the youthful member for Newton, who fell a victim to a duel fought in 1641. After his death the estates ceased to pass in lineal succession.

[19] Calveley. Mottram. Hubark. Barnack. Brooke. Cottingham. Tattenhall. Harthill. Buckley. Cotgrave. (See *Cheshire Visitations.*)

[20] See p. 33, first vol. of this work; and p. 440 of *The Herald and Genealogist*, edited by the late John Gough Nichols, 1874—arms of Banastre and of Langton.

gules, a cross engrailed argent (Norley adopted by Legh). 3rd vert, a chevron between three cross croslets or (answering to Boydell of Pulcroft). 4th argent, a mullet sable (Waleton, usually misnamed Ashton). 5th vert, a cross croslet or (Boydell of Gropenhall). 6th azure, a chevron between three cups or, a chief lozengy argent and sable (Boteler of Merton with Croft of Dalton). *These arms are marshalled as on the brass of Sir Peter Legh, knight and priest, at Winwick; but the crosses in the Boydell coats, numbers* 3 *and* 5, *should have been described as flory or patonce.*

Stained glass in Winwick church described by the third Randle Holme (*Harl. MSS.*, 2129): "Sir Pieres Leghe de Lyme, Com. Cest. and de Com. Lanc." A coat of nine quarters impaling Gerard, a coat of six quarters. The crest of Legh is described, a ram's head argent, armed or, issuing from a ducal crown, "in le mouth three ellam leaves." Crest of Gerard, a lion rampant ermine, crowned or. On the dexter side of the shield, 1st gules, a cross engrailed argent. 2nd azure, a chevron between three coronets or (Corona). Indifferent between these two quarters on an escutcheon of pretence, sable an arm armed argent, holding a banner of two points argent, within an orle of mullets argent. 3rd azure, a chevron or, charged with three mullets sable, between three covered cups of the second (Boteler of Merton). 4th argent, a pale fusilly sable (Danyers). 5th vert, a cross patonce or (Boydell of Gropenhall). 6th argent, a cross sable, in the dexter chief a fleur-de-lis of the second (Haydock). 7th vert, a chevron or, between three croslets patonce or (Boydell of Pulcroft). 8th argent, a mullet sable, should have been described pierced (Waleton). 9th lozengy argent and sable (Croft of Dalton). On the sinister side of the shield, 1st azure, a lion rampant ermine, crowned or. 2nd vert, a cross engrailed ermine. 3rd argent, on a bend azure, three stags' heads or. 4th quarterlie per fesse, indented gules and or. 5th argent, on a chevron gules, three bezants. 6th "quarterlie gules a bend argent with sable a fleur-de-lis argent."

On the staircase at Bradley Hall the following arms are found in circular shields.

Legh. A coat of eight quarters with the escutcheon granted by William Flower, Norroy, in the centre. 1st Corona, three coronets, two and one, with a plate in the centre point. 2nd Legh, a cross engrailed. 3rd Boteler, a chevron charged with five mullets between three covered cups. 4th Croft, lozengy. 5th Haydock, a cross with the fleur-de-lis in the dexter quarter. 6th Boydell, a cross patonce. 7th Southworth, or preferably Boydell of Pulcroft, see the tinctures in stained glass, a chevron between three cross croslets. 8th Waleton, a mullet pierced, with a small mullet in the dexter chief point.

Standish. A coat of eight quarters. 1st, three standing dishes two and one (Standish). 2nd, a saltire within a bordure engrailed (said to be Multon, *sed query*). 3rd, a bend engrailed differenced by a mullet (Radcliffe of Chaderton). 4th, a cross croslet potent (Chaderton). 5th, fretty (Harington of West Leigh). 6th, three lions passant in pale (English). 7th, on a bend three lozenges, on each a saltire (Urswick). 8th, a lion rampant (Verdon).

Over the entrance to the Quadrangle at Lyme Hall the arms are carved as follows: 1st Corona, 2nd Legh; over which two coats appears the inescutcheon granted by

Flower. 3rd Boteler. 4th Croft. 5th Haydock. 6th the cross flory of Boydell of Gropenhall. 7th a chevron between three croslets (Boydell of Pulcroft). 8th, a mullet with a smaller mullet in the dexter chief point (Waleton, commonly miscalled Ashton). Over an esquire's helmet, the crest, a ram's head issuing from a ducal coronet.

POSTSCRIPT.

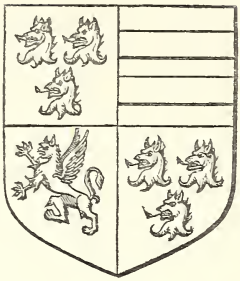
Anciently, on the chancel arch in Macclesfield church, the heraldic paintings described by Mr. Earwaker (vol. ii, p. 492, of *East Cheshire*) give to Sir Urian Legh of Adlington a first quarter of Leigh of Westhall — argent a lion rampant gules, charged with a crescent or, on the shoulder for difference; and in the arms of Legh of Lyme, as well as in those of Savage, quarters of Vernon and Malbank appeared between those of Baggiley and Cheadle. The justification of these two quarters is a pedigree of Vernon of Hanwell, which makes Alice, an heiress of that line, to have married Richard de Bagiley, grandfather to William de Bagiley, who by Clemence, daughter and heiress of Roger de Chedle, was the father of Isabella, wife of Thomas Danyers, they being parents of Margaret, ancestress of the lines of Savage and of Legh.

The suggestion made at p. 151, that Peter, rather than Thomas Gerard, should have been named as the father of Jane, wife of Piers Legh, was due to a comparison with the pedigree of Gerard in Ormerod's *Cheshire* (vol. ii, p. 62, of the original edition, and repeated in the second edition), but Mr. Helsby has since discovered evidence confirmatory of the herald's record (see vol. iii, p. 674 of his edition).

Further investigations into the history of the race bearing the name of Macclesfield have thrown doubts on the hypothesis of the Macclesfields of Bosley being descended from John, the younger son of Robert de Legh and Maude, née de Norley. It was in favour of this her younger son, and not of Piers, that this lady attempted the forgery mentioned in the note at p. 154. (See *History of Prestbury*, by Dr. Renaud, p. 84, vol. xcvii of the Chetham series.)

In the pedigree of Legh of Booths, in Ormerod's *Cheshire* (vol. i, p. 383, and p. 499 of second edition), Gilbert de Legh, fifth son of John de Legh of Booths, is described "as an ancestor of the Leghs who assumed the name of Towneley." The Rev. Dr. Whitaker had discovered in the *Harleian MSS.* the abstract of a deed made by the third John Legh of Booths, in which his four uncles, Robert, William, Peter and Gilbert, are named as witnesses. This fortified him in the conjecture which he had adopted, that this Gilbert was identical with Gilbert de-la Legh, father of John de Towneley, but of this Mr. Ormerod had evidently some doubt. The deeds of the Towneley family prove that the father of their ancestor, Gilbert de-la Legh or Leye, bore the name of Michael; and therefore Gilbert could not be identical with the son of the first John de Legh of Booths.

In the settlement of the estate of Adlington by Thomas de Corona, Gilbert is not named as one of the heirs in remainder. This may be caused by his being in Holy Orders. The deed was witnessed, amongst others, by Gilbert de Legh, a chaplain. (See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i, p. 382; and vol. i, pp. 497–8 of the second edition.)



Thomas Halsall of Halsall

maryed Jane, dowghter and one of the heyres to John Stanley, sone to John Stanley, brother to the ould Earle of Derbye and Elizabethe dowghter and one of the heyres to Sir John Haryngton, knyght, and they have yssue Henry, Jane, and Mawde.

Arms. *Quarterly: 1st and 4th argent* (ar), *three serpents heads erased azure* (b), *langued gules* (g); *2nd argent* (ar), *two bars azure* (b); *3rd argent* (ar), *a griffin segreant sable* (sa), *armed or* (or).

In the Visitation of 1567, *the charge in the arms of Halsall is named as dragon's heads. In the third quarter the griffin is not described as armed or. In the Office copy of* 1533 *the armature is argent.*

The nobleman described in the foregoing pedigree as the "ould Earle of Derbye," was Thomas, second Lord Stanley, and first earl of Derby, his brother John being the first of Wever and Alderley. Beside a base son John, there is evidence that this gentleman had a son and heir of the same name, who probably died young and without issue, as the line of Alderley descended from the second son Thomas Stanley. In Mr. Earwaker's *East Cheshire,* vol. ii., p. 603, he makes no mention, in the pedigree, of

the illegitimate son, and raises a question whether the son and heir might not be the Sir John Stanley of Melling, who married a lady of the name of Harrington. It was, however, the natural son of Lord Derby's brother who married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir John Harington. A note to the pedigree of Halsall in the *Visitatian of* 1567, as printed for the Chetham Society, vol. lxxxi., p. 94, whilst recognising the illegitimacy of John Stanley (as does that Visitation), whose daughter married Thomas Halsall, nevertheless speaks of him as son and heir. The same note also describes the mother of Elizabeth, his wife, as daughter and heir of Sir Robert Nevill of Hornby, which is another curious blunder.[1] Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Nevill, was the wife of Sir William Harington, K.G., who died in 18 Henry VI., 1439–40, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas, who died A.D. 1460, in the same year as his son, Sir John Harington. Sir John's wife was Maude, daughter to the Lord Clifford, by whom he had two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. These two ladies were in ward to Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards first earl of Derby. He secured the hand of Anne, the eldest, for his son Edward, the hero of Flodden, created Lord Monteagle; and gave the younger daughter, Elizabeth, to John, base son of his brother, John Stanley, ancestor of the Stanleys of Alderley. Elizabeth became the mother of three daughters, Anne, who married John Swyfte; Margaret, who married Thomas Grimshaw; and Jane, wife of Thomas Halsall, the first-named in the foregoing pedigree.

Vincent, in his great pedigree of the family of Stanley, represents the husband of Elizabeth Harington to have been Sir John Stanley, base son of James Stanley, bishop of Ely, a palpable

[1] It may not be out of place to notice here that in his baronage Sir William Dugdale has confounded Sir William Harington, K.G., who married the heiress of Nevill of Hornby, with his relation and contemporary Sir William Lord Harington, in sundry transactions there recorded. Mr. Courthope, also, in the *Historic Peerage*, gives this nobleman, who died in 1457, the title of K.G., whereas Sir William Harington, Knight of the Garter, died *circa* 1439 (v. Beltz *Memorials of the Garter*, p. clx.)

anachronism, this gentleman belonging to a later generation. In the Visitation of 1567 John Stanley, father of Margaret, wife of Thomas Grimshaw, is named as of Lathom; but in the Visitation of 1613 Margaret is improperly described as the "daughter and coheire of Sir John Harrington of Hornbye."

The Visitations are very defective in their record of matrimonial alliances; so that it is difficult to recognise the origin of the first two coats quartered by Halsall. In the Visitation of 1567 the second quarter (Parr) is blazoned within a bordure sable; of the third quarter we have no evidence as to the name. The fourth, fifth and sixth coats (Stanley, with a bendlet sinister, gules, Harington, sable, fretty argent, a label of three points or, and Nevill of Hornby, argent, a saltire gules) are accounted for by the marriage of Thomas, the first mentioned in the pedigree of 1533. The seventh and eighth quarters, viz., Clyfton, sable, on a bend argent, three mullets gules, and Lawrence, argent, a cross raguly gules, came in through the marriage of Henry, son of Thomas Halsall, with Anne, daughter to Sir William Molyneux, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Cuthbert Clyfton of Clyfton, whose wife was the heiress of Sir John Lawrence. Anne was heir to her brother Thomas, son of Sir William Molyneux by this second marriage. (See her will, p. 143, pt. iii. of *Wills and Inventories*, vol. liv. of the Chetham series.) The next in descent to Henry, son of Thomas, was Richard, who, although married to Anne, daughter to Alexander Barlowe of Barlowe, does not appear to have left legitimate issue, for Richard's younger brother Edward, whose will is given (pt. ii., p. 214, vol. li. of the Chetham series), but who does not appear in the Visitations of 1567 and 1613, was evidently in possession of the estate of Halsall, in which he was succeeded by Cuthbert the natural son of Richard. This Cuthbert is named as *alias* Norres in the will of Anne, widow of Sir Henry. He married Dorothy, natural daughter to Henry fourth earl of Derby, and had two daughters only; Anne married Thomas Clifton, son and heir of Cuthbert Clifton of Westby. Bridget had been contracted in her nonage to her kinsman Thomas

Halsall, but did not marry him. See Dugdale's *Visitation* 1665, where four generations are recorded of collaterals of this line seated at Melling, Aughton and Bickerstaff. Sir Cuthbert, father of these two ladies, sold Halsall to Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls.

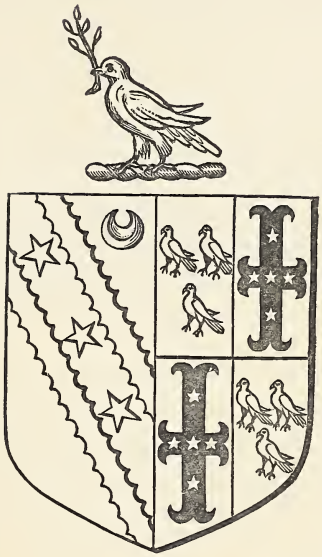
Inquisitions, cited at pp. 91 and 110, vol. xcix of the Chetham series, trace the descent of this family from an Otho Halsall, previous to whose time the Visitation of 1567 records five generations, that of 1613 only four; two Gilberts in succession being given in 1567, whereas there is only one Gilbert named in 1613. Otho married Margaret, sister of Henry de Atherton. Their son Gilbert had to wife Elizabeth. He was succeeded by a son Robert, whose wife was Elena, daughter of Henry de Scaresbreke. Robert's eldest son Henry having only daughters, the estate passed to the second son Richard, who married a daughter of John Tempeste of Bracewell, county of York. Their successor Hugh married Dowce Scaresbricke, and was succeeded by Sir Henry, who married Margaret, daughter of James Stanley, "a clerk"; their issue being Thomas, the first in our pedigree.

The manor of Halsall was a member of the fee held by the Norman family of Vilars, from whom it descended to the Botillers, Barons of Warrington, as the superior lords. Under them it was held by a race who bore the local name and who are said to have been of the Norman stock of Gernet. They were also lords of half the manor of Lydiate held of the same fee, and of other estates, for which see the *Inquisitions Post Mortem*, before quoted.

The township of Halsall in the Hundred of West Derby gives its name to a parish extending over five other townships. The church is a very handsome edifice, rebuilt at the close of the sixteenth century. In it is an altar tomb of an ecclesiastic.

In the notes, p. 115, vol. lix. of the Chetham series (*History of the Chantries*) the late Rev. Canon Raines has furnished numerous interesting particulars respecting members of this important family. They appear to have been held in great esteem by the Stanleys.

Sir Henry, father of Thomas, first in the foregoing pedigree, married Margaret, natural daughter of James Stanley, Archdeacon of Chester, brother to the first earl of Derby. She could not have been daughter to the bishop of Ely, as stated by the Rev. Editor. Sir Henry was steward of the household of the Earl and executor of his will.



James Scarbryge of Bykerstaffe

had to hys furst wyeffe, Margret, dowghter and heyre to Thomas Aderton of Bykerstaffe, which Thomas came lynallye from the heyres of Bykerstaffe, and they have yssew Elizabethe, maryed to Peter Stanley, sonne to Sir Wylliam Stanley of Hooton.

Arms. *Gules* (g), *three mullets between two bends engrailed argent* (ar), *in chief a crescent of the last. Impaling, quarterly: 1st and 4th gules* (g), *three falcons belled*

or (or); *2nd and 3rd Argent* (ar), *on a cross moline sable* (sa), *five mullets or* (or).

CREST. *A bird* [*dove?*] *sable* (sa) [*in the Office copy beaked and legged gules*], *holding a sprig of laurel or* (or).

The Visitation of 1567, which gives five generations of the family of Scarsbrig of Scarsbrig, does not mention the offshoot of a second son, which the mark of cadency here recorded indicates the bearer of this coat to have been.

Scarisbrick is a township in the parish of Ormskirk, which continues to the present day to give its name to the proprietors, though the inheritance has come to them through female descents. The earliest mention of the name occurs in a charter, without date, made to Burscough Priory.

Peter Stanley and his wife, Elizabeth, heiress of James Scarisbrick, were the parents of Margaret who, marrying Henry Stanley, became the mother of Sir Edward Stanley of Bickerstaffe, the first Baronet—ancestor of the eleventh and later earls of Derby.— [See *ante* under Stanley of Cross Hall]. Peter Stanley had other issue by his second marriage with Cecily, daughter to Richard Tarleton of Walton. His son, Edward Stanley acquired Moor Hall, in the Parish of Aughton, by marriage. (v. note by the Rev. Canon Raines in *Notitia Cestriensis*, p. 162, vol. xxi. of the Chetham series.)

James Newport of Leichfeild

maried Custance, dowghter to Rychard Ryghley, and they have ysshew Rychard, Edward, William, Jane, and Isabell.

Rychard maried Alyce, Dowghter to Rychard Charlton of Shropshire.

Edward maried.

Jane ys maryed to John Abnetherton of Nyewton, and they haue ysshew William and Alice.

Thys James abovesayd knoweth not hys armes, but that he saythe that yt ys three fleur de lis silver, and knowethe not the feelde.

N.B.—*No trace of this family is found in the other Visitations of Lancashire.*

Bradshawe of Ha

was not at howme.

ARMS. *Argent* (ar), *two bendlets sable.*

CREST. *On a wreath of the colours, a stag at gaze, proper, armed or* (or).

The crest as here engraved is not successful in giving the attitude of a buck at gaze. Dalton, Norroy, varied the crest of this line by placing the buck at gaze proper on a mount vert, under a vine vert, fructed gules. To him is also attributed the addition of two martlets sable in the arms as they appear in the Visitation of 1613. *In that of* 1567 *they are differenced by a crescent, the charge of two bendlets agreeing with the shield of the first Sir William de Bradshaigh of Haigh as sculptured on the tomb in the Church of*

Wigan, which bears the recumbent effigies of the knight and of his wife, the Dame Mabel.

Bradshaw, a township in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, gave its name to a family claiming a Saxon descent, and unquestionably seated there in the twelfth century.[1]

In the Visitation of 1613 various fragmentary descents are recorded, commencing with Henry de Bradshawe, whose son Robert and grandson Henry succeeded him; the date of 17 Edward III. being applied to the latter. Elias, son of Henry, appears in 2 Richard II.

The Rev. Canon Raines, in a note in *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii, pt. i, p. 17 (vol. xix of the Chetham series), names Elias de Bradshaw as holding his lands of the Lord de-la-Warr, who was Baron of Manchester. Four generations close the record of 1613, which is continued for two generations more in the last Visitation, 1664–5.

John Bradshaw, the last direct descendant of this line, son of John Bradshaw, whose will, dated 15 March, 1693, is quoted by the Rev. Canon Raines, sold the estate to Henry Bradshaw of Marple Hall, in the county of Chester, nephew of John Bradshaw the regicide. This family, descended from Henry Bradshaw living at Marple in 1578, are supposed to be of the same stock as the Lancashire race, but they are traced for four earlier generations in Derbyshire. (See pedigree in Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii, p. 65.)

The Halls of Marple and Bradshaw passed into the family of Isherwood, the representatives of the Bradshaws by female descent. Dugdale's Visitation records five other families of Bradshaw, amongst which is that of Bradshagh of Haigh.

The Visitation of 1567 gives five generations of this race, ending with James Bradshawe, who, in the Visitation of 1613, is found to have married Jane, only daughter and heir of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, Esq., who, although she did not bring to him the

[1] We find the name of this family spelled variously, Bradshaw, Bradshawe, Bradshaigh, Bradshagh, &c.

estates, gave to her descendants the right to quarter Hoghton, Lea, Ashton, Staly, Macclesfield,[2] Harington of West Leigh, English, Urswick, and Verdon—the family of Harington representing also a junior branch of Bradshaigh. (See vol. xcv of the Chetham series, p. 111.) Their son, Roger, is the first named in the Visitation of 1664-5. His grandson, Roger (aged 36 at that date), was, in 1679, created a baronet. This title was enjoyed in three successive generations by gentlemen each bearing the name of Roger. After the extinction of the title the estate passed by inheritance through females into the family of Lindsay, earls of Crawford and Balcarres, whose title in the English peerage is Baron Wigan of Haigh Hall, created in 1826.[3]

Haigh, Blackrode, and Westleigh, were manors in the hands of the family of Norreis, whose alliances and descents have been recorded by the late Geo. Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., in a paper read before the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society in 1850. Blackrode had been granted by John, earl of Moreton, in the reign of his brother Richard I., to Hugh le Noreis. Hugh, William, and Hugh succeeded, and the inheritance fell to Mabel, daughter to the last Hugh. She married Sir William de Bradshaigh, said to be second son of Sir John de Bradshagh of Bradshaigh, by a daughter and heir of Sir John de Bromley of Bromley, in the county of Stafford.

It is supposed that Sir William de Bradshaigh is the gentleman returned to parliament for the county of Lancaster in 6 Edward II. (1313) with Sir Edmund de Dacre as his colleague; and again

[2] This coat quartered for Macclesfield in the Visitation of 1613 (as printed by the Chetham Society, vol. lxxxii, p. 57) is blazoned "Gules, a cross engrailed ermine, a bordure compony, or and azure," which is a coat that has been used by the town of Macclesfield. But the arms of the Macclesfields of Staly, as quartered by Booth of Dunham Massey, appear to have been argent, on a chief gules, a wyvern passant or.

[3] Elizabeth, eldest sister of the last baronet, married John Edwin, Esq., son of Sir Humphrey Edwin. Their daughter and heiress Elizabeth, married Charles Dalrymple of North Berwick, Esq., whose only child, Elizabeth, married, in the year 1780, Alexander Lindsay, sixth earl of Balcarres. (See *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii, p. 249.)

8 Edward II. (1315) along with Sir Adam de Halghton. In 19 Edward II. (1325) Sir William de Bradshaigh was returned with John de Horneby. In the writ *de expensis 7l. 14s.* is awarded for twenty-two days' attendance in parliament, including coming and returning—Sir William to be paid at the rate of four shillings per diem, a knight's wages, and John de Horneby at the rate of three shillings per diem.

In the second and third years of Edward III. (1328 and 1329) Sir William again appears in parliament, associated first with Edward de Nevill and for the last time with John de Lancaster. His death must have taken place before 1338, and his union with the Dame Mabel had evidently been childless; for in that year she settled the estate of Blackrod upon John, her late husband's brother, whose grandson Roger was ten years afterwards lord of the manor of Blackrod. In the same year, naming herself as the widow of Sir William de Bradshaigh, she endowed a chantry dedicated to St. Katherine the Virgin in the chapel of Blackrod in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors. She also founded at the same time the chantry of St. Mary in the parish church of All Saints, Wigan, endowed with tenements in Wigan and Haigh. Details of these endowments are given in *Notitia Cestriensis,* vol. ii, pt. ii, pp. 247–8 (vol. xxi of the Chetham series), and in the *History of the Chantries,* vol. i, pp. 66, 124 (vol. lix of the Chetham series).

Three distinct dates are fixed in the life of Sir William Bradshaigh of Haigh. In 5 Edward II. (1312) he and the Dame Mabel were parties to a fine by which the manor of Westleigh was entailed upon his brother John, who later on, as has been mentioned, was endowed by the Dame Mabel in her widowhood with the manor of Blackrod, both of which estates passed through John's younger son Richard to the family of Harington, as recorded at p. 111, vol. xcv of Chetham series. William, the eldest son of John, succeeded to the estate of Haigh, his nephew Roger, son of Richard, failing the issue of William, being next in remainder. Willliam died 29 December, 1380, his son

and heir Thomas being found to be twelve years of age by the Inq. post Mort. 13 March, 1381. (See vol. xcv of Chetham series, p. 9.) This Thomas is probably identical with the Sir Thomas Bradshaigh living 11 Henry IV. according to the usual pedigrees, and grandfather of William, the first named in the Visitations of 1567 and 1613. It is evident that the earlier descents in the baronetages cannot be relied upon.

Another date, clearly identified with the first William "Bradshaghe" of Haigh and Blackrod, occurs in the *Inq. ad quod damnum*, where he appears as a felon, 11 Edward II., 1317–18. The third and earliest date is 28 Edward I. when William de Bradshagh defended an action respecting rights in Standish and Haigh. An altar tomb in Wigan church bore the effigies of Sir William de Bradshaighe and of the Dame Mabel. He was represented in chain armour, she with her hands joined as in prayer.

Sir Walter Scott, in his introduction to the *Betrothed*, acknowledges to having received from the Lady Balcarres the following history extracted from the roll of the pedigree of the family of Bradshaw:

"Sir William Bradshaighe, 2nd sone to Sir John, was a great traveller and a souldyer, and married to Mabell, daughter and sole heire of Hugh Norris de Haghe and Blackrode, and had issue," &c.

Of this Mabel is a story by tradition of undoubted verity, "that in Sir Wm. Bradshage's absence (beinge 10 yeares away in the wares,) she married a Welsh knight. Sir William, retorninge from the wares, came in a palmer's habit amongst the poore to Haghe, who, when she saw, and congetringe that he favoured her former husband, wept, for which the knight chasticed her; at which Sir William went and made himself knawne to his tennants; in which space the knight fled, but neare to Newton Parke Sir William overtook him and slue him. The said Dame Mabell was enjoyned by her confessor to doe pennances by going onest every week barefout and bare legged to a crosse ner Wigan from the Haghe, wilest she lived, and is called Mabb's X to this day; and ther monument lyes in Wigan church, as you see ther portry'd."

The same document was printed by Mr. Roby as the basis of his story in the *Traditions of Lancashire*, published in 1829, and has frequently been repeated in other works, notably in sundry baronetages where the name of Sir Osmond Nevil (a very improbable one) is assigned to the intruding Welsh knight. Mr. Roby takes exception to Sir William Bradshaigh having been in the Crusades, as generally stated, and as the last of these expeditions had terminated before the accession of king Edward I. in 1272, it is only by assuming a betrothal in infancy, and a very youthful training in arms of the hero of the tale, that any probability can be assigned to the statement. A more important point has to be considered, viz., whether there ever was issue of this marriage as averred in the foregoing extract from the pedigree, and discussed in a note, p. 126 of the *History of the Chantries* (vol. lix of Chetham series).

It was left as a moot question by Mr. Ormerod; but the settlements already referred to make it evident that Sir William left no issue by this lady.[4]

Sir William Norrys of Speke, who entered a pedigree in 1567 (not very trustworthy in the details given prior to the marriage of his great grandfather, with Lettyce, daughter and sole heire of Thomas Norrys of Darbye, co. Lanc.), believed that his ancestor Alane Norrys had been next heir male to Hugh, the father of Mabel. His contemporary, Roger Bradshaw, appears to have encouraged him in this belief, and in a declaration under Sir William's hand, preserved in the *Harl. MS.*, No. 1997, we recover a version of the tradition respecting the Dame Mabel as current in the family of Bradshaw in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

A very improbable story is there told of the courtship of Bradshaw and Mabel, whom Sir William is said to have found, in a year of scarcity, baking oat cakes in the kiln at Haigh ignorant of her inheritance. Their marriage having proved childless, it is

[4] It was to the late Wm. Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, that the Editor owed his knowledge of these settlements which invalidate the argument in the notes to the *History of the Chantries*, p. 126. (vol. lix of the Chetham series.)

represented that by mutual consent Sir William, under a vow, went on a pilgrimage "to Rome, Jerusalem, and other holye places," accompanied by four of his retainers. News of the death of his companions, without any intelligence of Sir William Bradshaw, led to the belief that Dame Mabel was a widow, when one Sir Henry Teuthur obtained the grant of her marriage from the king and "lyved wth her at Haw untill that vij yeares was past and gone."

The return of Sir William Bradshaw in the guise of a palmer is given in more detail than in the extract quoted by Scott, but with a similar denouement. Sir William rode to London, confessed the homicide of the Welsh knight, and received the king's pardon.[5] Mabel is said to have had female issue by Sir Henry Teuthur, which did not survive, but no mention is made of her penance.

Sir William Norris came in for a moiety of the manor of Blackrod in the division of Sir James Harington's estates amongst his daughters and coheiresses — Clemence, one of these ladies, being his mother. He was very proud of this possession, believing that it brought back to him part of the original inheritance of his forefathers. This may reasonably be doubted, for the ultimate remainder in the settlements of Haigh, &c., is recorded to have been on Hugh and Henry, sons of Robert le Norreys, and not on Alan.

Alan, the forefather of Sir William Norris, was not of Sutton as stated in the pedigree of 1567. He is first known as seneschal to the barony of Halton, which had passed into the hands of the Lacy family. Sutton and Eccleston formed a knight's fee held by William de Darisbury, whose daughter, Margaret, carried them in marriage to Henry le Noreis, grandson of the first Alan, and son to a second Alan who had been bailiff of Halton. Henry appears to have had two sons, Gilbert and Alan, the latter succeeding his brother in the inheritance of Sutton.

[5] The vitality of tradition is curiously illustrated by the circumstance, that a stone is still pointed out by the way side between Wigan and Warrington, stained by the blood of the Welsh knight, on which, as they pass it, carters are wont to spit.

He died *ante* 25 Edward III., having married Mabel, daughter of Ranulph de Merton. They had issue, Thomas, who died *s.p.*; and Clemence, who married William, son and heir of Sir John Daniers, from whom Danyell of Daresbury.

In 1291 a charter of Henry le Noreis names his brothers Alan, Robert, and John as witnesses. Alan and John married severally Margery and Nicola, daughters of Sir Patric de Haselwal, in the county of Chester, and obtained his mesne interest in Speke. Alan's two sons died without issue, and thus the Haselwal interest in Speke centred in the issue of John and Nicola. John's son Alan, in 13 Edward III., had a demise for lives from Richard Erneys of Chester, of all his interest in Speke, as well in lordship as in demesne. John was summoned to the great Council at Westminster in 1324. He was succeeded by Alan, Alan by Sir John, and Sir John by Sir Henry, the husband of Alice Erneys, through whom came the other moiety of Speke. Speke, according to Domesday, was held by Gernet. At a later date we find Molyneux the chief lord. We have seen how the mesne interest of Norris in this estate sprang from their inheritance from two Cheshire families, and that the lineal ancestors of Sir William Norris were officially connected with the barony of Halton in Cheshire. The armorial bearings of Norris point also to the same connection, being, apparently, a modification of those used by the family of Dutton, which are said also to have been the origin of those of Earl Spencer.

The name of Norris, however spelled and Latinised, clearly means *Northman,* and being of so wide an interpretation, it by no means follows that the families which bore it belonged to a common stock.

Gerrard of the Brynne

wold not be spoken withall.

ARMS. *A lion rampant ermine, crowned, or.*

The family of Gerard obtained their first introduction into the county of Lancaster by the marriage of William Gerard of Kingsley, in the County Palatine of Chester, with Joan, daughter and heir of Peter de Bryn, lord of Burnhull, *temp.* Edward II. This manor, now named Brindle, lies in Leyland Hundred, but was within the fee of the barons of Manchester. After remaining in possession of the Gerards for four centuries, it passed from them to the family of Cavendish.

Bryn hall, the residence of the lords of Burnhull (which appears to have given them their name) has been used as the designation of the senior line of Gerard since their settlement in Lancashire. The hall is situate in the township of Ashton-in-Makerfeld, a manor in the barony of Newton, of which the Gerards inherited two parts. A description of the mansion, by Barritt of Manchester, the antiquary, is given in the *History of Lancashire,* by Baines, vol. iii, p. 637, first edition, and vol. ii, p. 213, second edition; also in *Notitia Cestriensis,* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 268 (vol. xxi of the Chetham series).

The family afterwards removed their seat to Garswood (also in

the township of Ashton), and their present residence bears the name of New Hall.

An Inquisition, taken 22 April 1416, 4 Henry V. (see *Lancashire Inquisitions*, vol. xcv, p. 123, of the Chetham series), on the death of Sir Thomas Gerrard, records the extent of his possessions in the county of Lancaster as follows:

Half the manor of Kirkeby, held of the king in chief, as of the Duchy of Lanc.
The manor of Melling, same tenure.
The manor of Windhill,[1] held of John, son and heir of Wm. Botiller, as of his manor of Warrington.
Two parts of the manor of Assheton, held of Henry de Langton, baron of Newton.
The manors of Burnehull and Anderton (with the advowson of the church of Burnehull), held of Thos. la Ware, baron of Manchester.
The manor of Skelmersdale, held of the Lady Matilda Lovell, Lady of Holand.
Half the manor of Raynhill, held of the heir of Henry de Eccleston.
Premises in Eccleston, held of John de Eccleston.
Premises in Sutton, of Richd. de Holand.
Premises in Goldeburne and Newton, of the baron of Newton.
Premises in Grimsargh, of Sir Richd. de Hoghton.
Land in Rainford, of John de Lathom.

Sir Thomas Gerard, = ...
ob: 27 March 1416.
4 Hen. V.

John Gerard son and heir, aged
30 years and upwards in 1416.

[1] Windle, in the parish of Precott, formed part of the possessions inherited from Burnhull by the Gerards. Sir Thomas Gerard founded a chantry here. He was living *temp.* Henry VI. (See *History of the Chantries*, vol. i, p. 79, vol. lix of the Chetham series.) There was also in the parish church of Ormskirk, a chantry dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, founded by Peter Gerard, who died 1492, and was buried at Winwick, where the Gerards had a chantry not endowed with lands, and consequently not noticed by the Royal Commissioners. The following inscription on a brass was placed over his remains: "Here lieth Peers Gerard Esquyer, sone and heire of Thomas Gerard Knyghte of the Bryne, whych maried Margaret daughter to William Stanley of Hoton Knyghte, and one of the heires of John Bromley Knyghte, whych died the xix daie of Iune the yere of our lorde m.cccclxxxxij, on whose sowle God haue mercy. Amen." (See *ibid.*, p. 101.) There are two shields on his brass — one quarterly [Gerard and Bromley], the other, Gerard impaling Bromley. (Quarterly per fesse indented.) The Gerard arms are given as a lion rampant, ermine, crowned, and so appear on the surcoat.

In Cheshire also he held a moiety of the manor of Kingsley, which continued in the family until 3 Elizabeth (1560-1).

The inheritance of Bromley, in the county of Stafford, fell to Peter Gerard, who died in 1492, having descended to him through his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir William Stanley of Hooton, by Margaret, his first wife, daughter and heir of Sir John de Bromley, in the county of Stafford.

His great-grandson, Sir Thomas Gerard, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Port of Etwall, in the county of Derby, and inherited that estate. This gentleman was implicated in attempts for the liberation of Mary Queen of Scots; in consequence of which he suffered fine and imprisonment, and was compelled to mortgage some of his estates. Thus it was that the fine estate of Gerards Bromley was conveyed to his distant kinsman, Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls, and father of Thomas, first Lord Gerard of Bromley.

The services rendered by Sir Thomas Gerard to the Queen of Scots, and the losses incurred in her cause, were recognised by King James I., who, on conferring the dignity of baronet on this gentleman's son in 1611, when the order was first instituted, remitted to him the fee of 1,000*l.*

Sir William Gerard, the third baronet, fell upon evil times, giving his support during the civil war to the royal cause. He had sold the estate of Etwall, in Derbyshire, with a view of appropriating 10,000*l.* to the purchase of the barony of Newton from the family of Fleetwood; but this sum is said to have been dissipated in supplying funds for the earl of Derby and the marquis of Worcester. Moreover, his estates were sequestrated, and had to be redeemed from the hands of the Parliament.

This family now enjoys a peerage, Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, thirteenth baronet, having been created Baron Gerard of Bryn, in the county of Lancaster, 18 January 1876.

Three other peerages and two baronetages, all now extinct, have been enjoyed by a collateral branch of the Gerards of Bryn. Sir Peter Gerard, son of the heiress of Burnhull, who died 4 Richard

II., had a younger son, John, who, by dispensation on the score of consanguinity in the fourth degree, married Helen, daughter and heiress of Richard de Ynce, and founded a family seated at Ince in the Makerfield fee. We find by the Visitation of 1567, that William Gerard of Ince had a younger son James, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Holcroft, and was father to Gilbert Gerard of Astley. This gentleman obtained great reputation as a lawyer, and successfully defended the Princess Elizabeth at the council table, for which he suffered imprisonment during Queen Mary's reign. When Elizabeth came to the throne, Gilbert Gerard became her attorney-general, in which office he served her twenty-three years, having been knighted in the twenty-first year of her reign. On 30 May, 23 Elizabeth, he was created Master of the Rolls. He married Anne, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Radcliffe of Wymersley, and had a son Thomas, who was created in July 1603, Baron Gerard of Gerards Bromley, in the county of Stafford, this estate having been purchased from Sir Thomas Gerard of Bryn, by his father, as already mentioned. He was followed by four peers in lineal succession. The sixth Lord Gerard of Bromley was descended from the younger son of the first peer. The title became extinct at his death in 1707, *s.p.m.*

Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls, had a younger son named Radcliffe, whose son Sir Charles, a valiant commander in the cause of King Charles I., was father of another Charles, created in 1645, Baron Gerard of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk, and in 1679, Viscount Gerard and earl of Macclesfield. He died in 1693, and this earldom was held in succession by his two sons, Charles and Fitton, who died in 1701 and 1702 respectively, without issue.

In 1620 Gilbert Gerard of Flambards, in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, was created a baronet. His father was William, younger brother of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Master of the Rolls. This line became extinct in 1715, having been held by three brothers in succession, grandsons of Sir Gilbert, the first baronet.

In 1666 Gilbert Gerard of Fiskerton, in Lincolnshire, was created

a baronet. His father was Radcliffe Gerard, a younger son of Radcliffe, the younger son of the Master of the Rolls. The title became extinct on the death of Sir Gilbert Cosins Gerard, the second baronet.

William Gerard, father of another William, and grandfather of William Gerard, who first acquired rights in the county of Lancaster, is recognised to have sprung from Hawarden, a lordship of the great family of Montalt, the tenure of which was associated with the office of Seneschal, or Chamberlain, of Chester. Between this family and that of Gerard, there is clear evidence of kinship, fortified by the similarity of the arms attributed to Gerard, viz., Azure, a lion rampant, argent, debruised by a bend gules.

In Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. ii, p. 45, "Sig'm Willi: de Gerrerd" (33 Edward III.) is given as a lion rampant upon a heater shield.[2]

William Gerard's marriage with Emma, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Richard de Kingsley, took place in the reign of Henry III., and by exchanges of lands a moiety of the manor of Kingsley became vested in the Gerards, in right of which they quartered vert, a cross engrailed ermine.

The arms in a window in Preston church give the Gerard crest as a lion rampant ermine, crowned or. In the 1st quarter the coat of Gerard appears as, azure, a lion rampant ermine, crowned or; 2nd, Kingsley, vert, a cross engrailed ermine; 3rd, Stanley of Hooton, argent, on a bend azure, three stags' heads cabossed or; 4th, Bromley, quarterly per fesse indented, gules and or; 5th, argent, on a chevron gules, three bezants (Baddington); 6th, "quarterlie, gules, a bend argent with sable, a fleur-de-lis argent" (Hextall), the 5th and 6th quarters being brought in by Bromley.

In the Visitation of 1567, where the Gerards of Ince occur, the 1st and 4th quarters bear azure, a lion rampant ermine, crowned or, with a crescent as a mark of cadency; 2nd, argent, three torteaux in bend, between two bendlets sable (Ince); 3rd, argent,

[2] See also second edition, vol. ii, pp. 126-8, where further information, bearing on this relationship, has been brought together by Thomas Helsby, Esq.

on a bend engrailed sable, three bulls' heads cabossed of the field with a crescent for difference, attributed to Heyton of Heyton.

Gerard of Astley is given as quarterly, Gerard and Ince; in the fess point, a crescent on a crescent.

In the Visitation of 1613, Gerard of Ince again occurs; but neither in 1567 nor in 1613 have we any notice of the Gerards of Bryn. They appear, however, in Dugdale's Visitation of 1664-5, with a pedigree recording one generation prior to the first baronet. Here, for the first time, do we find the arms given as argent, a saltire gules, with a crest, a monkey statant, proper, encircled round the loins, and chain therefrom, or; shewing his belief in their "descent from the great Geraldine stock in Ireland." [3]

Dugdale also gives a pedigree of four generations of Gerard of Newton, descended from Henry Gerard of Brindell, with a lion rampant for arms. (See vol. lxxxv of the Chetham series for quotations from Dugdale's *Visitation*.)

[3] See Dugdale's *Baronage on the Lords Gerards of Bromley*. The seal of Sir Thomas, first Lord Gerard of Gerards Bromley (found in the Legh muniments), bears a saltire. Argent, a saltire gules is the blazon of the arms of the present Lord Gerard of Bryn. He preserves, however, as his crest, a lion rampant ermine, crowned or. The crest borne by the Gerards of Ince was a lion's jamb erect and erased, ermine, holding a lure, tasselled, or.

Roger Ashawe of the Hall uf the Hill

maried Jane daughter to Christopher Hulton of Farnworthe and they have ysse Thomas, Leonard, Anthony, Margeret and Alice.

Arms. *Quarterly: 1st and 4th argent* (ar) *on a chevron between three martlets, vert* (vt) *three crosses patée fitchée, argent* (a)*; 2nd and 3rd sable, three garbs or* (or). *Impaling, or* (or) *an eagle displayed purpure* (p) *armed azure* (b).

How it came to pass that Hulton of Farnworth should bear an eagle displayed, as their paternal coat of arms, is not clear to the Editor; for another heiress of this line brought into the arms of Hulton of the Park, a second quarter, argent, a lion rampant, gules, langued, armed and crowned, or.

It appears, however, by the Visitation of 1567, *that argent an eagle displayed gules, beaked and membered azure, were the arms assigned to a branch of the family*

of Hulton of Farnworth. This coat does not appear as a quarter of Ashawe in that Visitation; but in the Visitation of 1613 *it is given as the 2nd quarter, followed in the 3rd by sable three garbs, or, a coat which we also find borne in the 2nd and 3rd quarters in the Visitation of* 1533. *This last coat is attributed to Aughton of Meols, a junior branch of which family was seated at Adlington in* 1567.

Our heraldic records carry back the family of Ashawe no further than to Lawrence, the father of Roger, who is correctly described in this Visitation as having married Jane, daughter of Christopher Hulton of Farnworth.

Christopher Hulton was the younger son of William Hulton of Farnworth, sixth in descent from John de Hulton, a cadet of the house of Hulton of Hulton, who founded the line of Farnworth, the senior line of which ended in heir female — Alicia, granddaughter of William Hulton having married her distant kinsman, Adam de Hulton of the Park.

The two later Visitations give the quarters brought in by the Harington descent. That of 1567 differences the coat of Verdon by a chessrook, gules, charged on the shoulder of the lion rampant. That of 1613 calls the difference a millrind. We quote from the Visitations as printed by the Chetham Society.

The Visitations both of 1567 and 1613 err in describing Jane, the wife of Roger Ashawe, as one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir James Harington of West Leigh. Her mother was Margaret, one of these heiresses, married to Christopher Hulton, by whom she had an only daughter Jane, who was found to be one of the heirs of her grandmother, the widow of Sir James Harington, in 1519.

Margaret had predeceased her mother, having had a second husband named Pilkington. This is proved by an Indenture dated

19th day of January, 8 Henry VIII. (1517), (quoted by Mr. Wm. Adam Hulton), which recites the delivery of certain legal documents to Adam Hulton by "Elyne, sumtyme wyfe of John Lecestr of Tofte, which she and Syr Alexandr Clows 'had held' by the commandmet and last wyll of Margett Pylkenton sumtyme wyfe of Cristoffe Hulton of ffarnworthe."

The evidence here adduced justifies Vincent from the charge made against him in the Preface to this work (vol. xcviii, p. xiii), of an utter disregard of dates; for it seems clear that there were *two* Margaret Haringtons, in different generations, each married to a Pilkington.

Adam Hulton was eldest son of Roger Hulton of the Park, who had married Katherine, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir James Harington. She was his widow in 16 Henry VII. (1500), as appears by an Indenture quoted by Mr. Hulton. This alliance has been overlooked by the Editor in previous notices of the heiresses of Sir James Harington and of his wife Isabella—Katherine being, at the time of her mother's death, named in her will as one of her heirs, and wife of William Mirfyld.

The mansion of the Ashawes, as indicated by its name, held a commanding position in the township of Heath Charnock, where the family held lands, as well as in Anlesarghe, Adlington, Duxbury, Chorley and Coppull. They appear, according to the Visitation of 1613, to have ended in two heirs female, Elizabeth and Jane; Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Leonard Ashawe, marrying Peter Egerton, brother of Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley.

John Longtree

I spake not withall.

Arms. *Sable* (S), *a chevron argent* (a), *a canton ermine.*

The earliest notice that we have of the name of Langtree is the grant of the manor, along with that of Standish, by Richard de Bussel, Baron of Penwortham, to Richard Spileman, in marriage with his sister.

These two townships are still named unitedly (Standish-cum-Langtree) in municipal matters — Standish giving its name to a large parish, extending over eleven townships (as recorded by Bishop Gastrell), and to the family of its local lords down to the present time.

At what time Langtree first gave a surname to a resident proprietor is not apparent, but in the Visitation of 1567 a pedigree was entered of six generations by Gilbert Langtre of Langtre, who married Helene, daughter of Sir James Stanley of Lathom. After this time no mention is made of the family in the Visitations; though we find repeated mention of matrimonial alliances with families of repute.

The arms in the Visitation of 1567 are the same as those recorded in 1533, with the addition of a crest — a sacre (or *saker*, a species of falcon), with wings expanded, gules, membered or.

Hew of Adlington

I spake not withall.

Arms. *Sable* (s), *a chevron between three goats' heads erased, argent* (ar), *armed, or* (or).

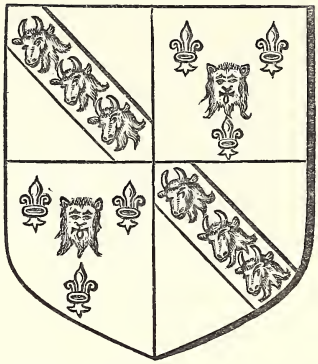
The arms described above are so given in the Visitations of 1567 *and* 1613. *In Dugdale's Visitation,* 1664–5, *the heads are blazoned as those of heraldic antelopes erased argent. No crest is given at any of the Visitations.*

In the Visitation of 1567 we recognise Hugh Adlington, named in 1533 as the son of Robert and his wife Elizabeth Thorneton. Previous to Robert, the Visitation of 1567 gives four generations (without naming matrimonial alliances), commencing with Thomas, whom we find mentioned, 19 Edw. II., as the purchaser of rights of common pasture in Adlington, while in the previous reign Hugh de Adlington and Adam de Duxbury are described as having held moieties of this manor.

Hugh, son of Robert, living in 1533, married a daughter of Rushton of Dunkenhalgh, and with him the pedigree of 1613 commences.

The descents of the family are carried down by Dugdale's *Visitation* to Peter Adlington, æt. 36, 22 September, 1664.

None but female names occur there in the following generation; and after this we lose sight of the family of Adlington as manorial lords. This estate, so long giving its name to the proprietors, passed by purchase to the Claytons — a branch of the Claytons of Fulwood — said to be derived from Clayton le Woods.



Richard[1] Heyton of Heyton

hadd to his first wief Agnes daughter to Roger Hulton of the Parke and they hadd yssue William, Ellyn, Catherine and Jane.

William maried to Jane, daughter to Sir William Farington and they have yssue Jane and Alice.

The said Rafe had to his second wief Margaret Gastange and they have yssue Thomas, Rafe, Richard, Geoffry, Bryan, Evan, Lambert, Mary, Grace, Elizabethe, Isabell and Alice.

Marye maried to Richard Tillesley of the Garet.

Isabell maried to John Longtree of Standish parishe.

Arms. *Quarterly: 1st and 4th argent* (ar), *on a bend sable* (s), *three bulls' heads erased; 2nd and 3rd argent* (ar), *a leopard's head between three fleurs-de-lis, sable* (s).

In the Visitation of 1567 *the bend in the arms of*

[1] Query, Rafe.

Heyton is engrailed; as it is also found in the arms of Heyton, quartered by Gerard of Ince. In the copy of the Visitation of 1567, *printed by the Chetham Society, stags' heads appear on the bend, instead of bulls' heads, which is probably a mistake, as in other copies of this Visitation in the Harl. MSS. we find bulls' heads.*

On a monument described in Bentham's "Ely," the arms quartered with his paternal coat by Bishop Martin Heton, are given as argent, a negro's head couped, between three fleurs-de-lis sable.

The uncertainty as to the Christian name of the first of Heyton, in the Visitation of 1533, is not solved by the Visitation of 1567, where no baptismal name is given, though the matrimonial alliances are identical. We find there neither earlier nor later generations than those recorded in the Visitation of 1533.

It is stated in one of the copies of this Visitation in the British Museum, that Thomas continued the family; but they do not appear in the Visitations either of 1613 or 1664–5.

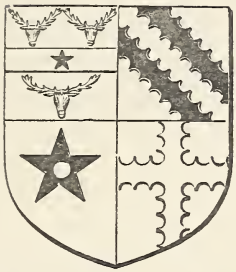
One member of this family, however, obtained considerable distinction. Martin Heton was the son of George Heton, who had married Johanna, daughter of Sir Martin Bowes, Knt., Lord Mayor of London. He was at the head of the establishment belonging to the English merchants at Antwerp, where he shewed great kindness to his fellow-countrymen during the Marian persecutions, and became afterwards Chamberlain of the city of London.

Martin Heaton was born in 1552. He was educated at Westminster school, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1571, graduating B.A. in 1574, and M.A. in 1578. In the same year he became Canon of Christ Church. In 1588 he

was installed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and in the year following was preferred to the Deanery of Winchester. In 1599 he was nominated by Queeen Elizabeth to the See of Ely, which he filled for nine years and six months.[2]

There are several places called Heaton in the county of Lancaster, at different dates spelled in various ways, *e.g.*, Heyton, Heiton and Heton; but we are able to identify the seat of this family with Heaton in the parish of Dean. Dean, or as it has been written, Deyne, was an ancient chapelry in the parish of Eccles, an impropriation of the Abbey of Whalley. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the chapel of St. Mary, anciently called "Maryden," was constituted a vicarage in the patronage of the crown.

[2] Resisting some of Queen Elizabeth's exactions, he is reported to have received the following rebuke at her Majesty's hands: "Proud Prelate, — I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement, but I would have you to know that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your agreement, by God I will immediately unfrock you. Yours, as you demean yourself. Elizabeth." For this anecdote, and other particulars respecting the Bishop's career, we are indebted to Baines's *History of Lancashire*, second edition, vol. i. p. 539. The Rev. Canon Raines, in a note to *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii, pt. 1, p. 40 (vol. xix of the Chetham series), relates that the "Bishop was a fat man; and James the First complimented him by saying, 'Fat men are apt to make lean sermons; but yours are not lean, but larded with good learning.'"



Andrewe Barton of Smethells

maried Anne daughter to Sir William Stanley of Hooton and they had yssue Robert, Rafe, Henry, Thurston, Ciscelye and Margeret.

Arms. *Quarterly*: 1*st azure* (b), *a fesse between three stag's heads, caboshed, or, in fess point a mullet, sable;* 2*nd, argent* (ar), *two bendlets engrailed sable* (s); 3*rd, argent* (ar), *a mullet pierced, or* (or); 4*th, gules* (g), *a cross engrailed argent* (ar).

The coat of Radcliffe in the 2*nd quarter is a variation from the original coat of a single bend engrailed. The eldest son of the Lord of Radcliffe (temp. Edw. I.) died without issue. His next brother, being the issue of a second marriage, was passed over in the inheritance in favour of the father's brother William, whose relationship was in whole blood. He was known as the Great Sir William who carried down the line of Radcliffe Tower. The half brother (also William) by his marriage with Katherine, co-heiress of Sir*

Adam de Norley, brought in the quarter, gules, a cross engrailed argent, which her sister Matilda transmitted to the Leghs of Lyme, by whom it was assumed as their distinctive armorial bearing.

The Norleys were the representatives of the family of Walton (or Waleton) of Leyland Hundred. Hence we find, in both the Legh and Barton coats, argent a mullet sable pierced, quartered as representing Walton, commonly misnamed Ashton, and challenged by Sir Thomas de Assheton against Piers â Legh. (Vide ante, pp. 160–1.*)*

In the first edition of Baines's *History of Lancashire,* vol. iii, p. 113, and repeated in Mr. Harland's edition, vol. i, p. 583, we find a speculation as to the Bartons of Smithells being an offshoot of the Bartons of Barton-upon-Irwell. The armorial bearings of the two families being different ought to have led to a contrary inference. The Bartons, who acquired Smithells by marriage with an heiress of Radcliffe, sprang out of Nottinghamshire. Thoroton tells us that their ancestor, who had been a merchant of the staple, built a fair stone house at Holme, near Newark, and a fair chapel like a parish church. In the windows of his house was this posie: "I thank God and ever shall, It is the sheepe hath paid for all."

Two matrimonial alliances of his ancestors with the family of Radcliffe had brought to Andrew Barton extensive possessions in Lancashire. His grandfather Ralph, had married Johanna, daughter and heir of Rauf Radcliffe. His father, John Barton of Smithells, having obtained from George Stanley, Lord Strange, her guardian, the hand of Cecilia, daughter and heir of Ralph Radcliffe, son of Edmund Radcliffe, brother to Sir Ralph, acquired the inheritance of Tingrave, Hole, and a moiety of the manor of Blackburn. The Visitation of 1567, which gives the two earlier descents of Barton, describes Cecily to be daughter (not grand-daughter), of Edmund, the younger brother of Ralph Radcliffe.

Some curious particulars respecting this match are to be found in a note, vol. ii, p. 320, of the *History of Whalley* (edition 1876).

The Visitation of 1567 gives a crest to Barton — an acorn or, leaved vert — but does not continue to a later generation the line of Barton. The *History of Whalley*, however (vol. ii, p. 319, last edition), informs us that Robert, son of Andrew Barton, married Margery, daughter to Piers Legh of Bradley, and that their daughter Margaret died unmarried. Margery survived and married secondly, Sir Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe.

Robert was succeeded by his brother Ralph, who, by his wife Eleanor, had a son Randall, who succeeded him in 1592, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wood of Turton, by whom he had a son Sir Thomas Barton, who married Christiana, daughter of William Cartwright of Ossington, in the county of Notts. By her he had an only daughter, Grace Barton, married to Henry, son and heir of Sir Thomas Bellasis. Dying *v.p.* in 1647, this gentleman left a son Thomas, first Viscount Fauconberg.

Richard de Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower, who had a writ of *novel disseisin* 4 Edw. I., was father of Robert de Radcliffe, who died *ante* 29 Edw. I., and of several younger sons. One of these, William, afterwards known as the Great William of Radcliffe Tower, inherited, 5 Edw. III., the patrimonial property; his nephew Ralph, son of his older brother Robert, having then died without issue. This is an example of whole blood inheriting in preference to half blood; for Ralph was the only son of his father's wife Mary de Bury, after whose death he had married Margaret de Shoresworth. By the marriage with this lady, Robert de Radcliffe had, besides other sons, William Radcliffe of Smithells, who married Katherine, daughter and coheir of Adam de Norley, miscalled Thurston in the Radcliff pedigree in the *History of Whalley*. Their son, Sir Ralph, was Escheator for Lancashire, 48 Edw. III.; High Sheriff, 8 Ric. II. He married for his first wife Ellen, daughter of Sir John Massey of Tatton, by whom he had an only daughter Margaret, who was twice married. Sir Ralph had for his second wife Margery, Lady of Chorleton, daugh-

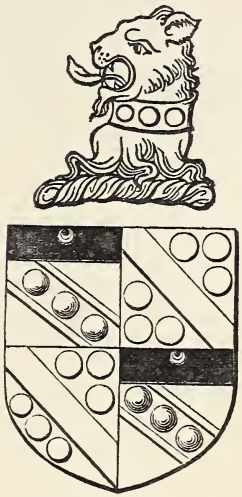
ter of Robert Ince, and by her had Sir Ralph Radclyffe of Smithells and other issue. This second Ralph had for his first wife Cecilia, sometime wife of William de Venables, Baron of Kinderton. By her he had a third Ralph, Edmund of Tyngrave and Robert. The third Ralph by his wife Katherine, daughter of William Molineux, had an only daughter Johanna, married to Ralph Barton of Holme.

Edmund, second brother of Sir Ralph, died *ante* 29 Henry VI., leaving, by his wife Elizabeth, a son, Ralph Radclyffe of Tingrave, Esq., who died 1 Henry VII., leaving, by his wife Agnes, an only daughter, Cecilia Radclyffe, aged 12 years at her father's death. She was married to John, son of Ralph Barton; marriage deed dated 6 October 1486. He thus became of Smithells *jure uxoris*, and they were parents of Andrew Barton, the first named in the Visitation of 1533. She died *ante* 1514. On the 12 July 1516, John Barton took the vows in the House of the Observants, at Richmond. *Inq. post mort.*, 2 April 1517.

The eloquent historian of Whalley describes the situation of Smethells in the following terms: "The house of Smethells, which still remains entire, is delightfully situated on one of the first ascents from the great plain of Lancashire." He assigns the date of a portion of the building to the time of Henry VI., if not earlier; other portions to that of Henry VIII.; the domestic chapel being probably of the later period.

He relates that the possession had passed from the family of Bellasis to that of Byrom of Manchester, from whom it was purchased by Richard Ainsworth of Halliwell, Esq., who owned extensive bleach works in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Rev. Dr. Whitaker, as usual, laments this as "another instance of an ancient estate swallowed up in the great modern vortex." But those who have enjoyed the hospitalities of the late Peter Ainsworth, first member for Bolton, and the acquaintance of his accomplished wife, will always acknowledge that cultivated taste had left nothing to desire from the change of ownership. Another generation is now instinct with the same spirit of improvement.



Rafe Orell of Turton[1]

had to his first wief Anne, daughter to William Lathom of Parbold, and they hadd yssue John, Thomas and Marye.

Mary maried John Bradsha, sonne and heire to John Bradsha,[2] and they had yssue Agnes.

The said Rafe hadd to his secound wief Agnes, daughter to Richard Orbuston [Osdaldeston], and they had yssue Raffe, William and Katheryne.

Arms. *Quarterly: first and fourth argent* (ar), *three torteaux between two bendlets gules* (g), *a chief sable* (s),

[1] No notes relating to this family were left by Mr. Langton.

[2] The deed of settlement after this marriage is dated 4 December, 25 Henry VIII. [1533], and was made between John Bradshaghe of Bradshaghe the elder, Esq., and John Orrell of Turton, Esq. It recites that John Bradshaghe, son and heir apparent of the said John Bradshaghe, had with the consent of Ralph Orrell of Turton, now deceased, married Marie, daughter of the said Ralph Orrell.

charged with a crescent argent (ar) [ORRELL]; *second and third argent* (ar), *a bend gules* (g) *between six torteaux gules* (g), [ ]

CREST. *A lion's head erased or* (or), *langued gules* (g), *a collar argent* (ar) *charged with three torteaux.*

The above-named Ralph Orrell of Turton, Esq., was the son and heir of William Orrell of Turton, Esq., and grandson of Ralph Orrell of Turton, Esq., who died early in 1506. By a marriage covenant, dated on Monday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 1 Henry VII. 1486, made between Ralph Orrell of Turton, Esq., and William Orrell, his son and heir apparent, on the one part, and Gilbert Urmeston, Esq. [of Westleigh], on the other part; it was agreed that the said William should marry Katherine, daughter of the said Gilbert, before the feast of St. Michael the next ensuing.[3] This William Orrell, Esq., who succeeded to Turton on the death of his father in 1506, was living there in 1515, but died in or before 1530, leaving a son and heir Ralph Orrell, who succeeded him, and a younger son Alexander. The marriages and children of this Ralph Orrell are those described above, and it may be added that his second wife is stated by Mr. Piccope to have been the widow of Mr. John Bradshaw of Haigh, near Wigan. He died at Turton on the 24 July 1533, the very year of this Visitation, and his Inquisition *post mortem*

[3] From the original deed, which also supplies the names of the following members of the Orrell family, "James Orrell, uncle of the said Ralph," "Isabel, late wife of William Orrell, late father of the said Ralph," "Peter Orrell, brother of the said Ralph," "Hugh Orrell, brother of the said Ralph," and "Thurstan Orrell, son of the said Ralph." A few years ago a small collection of deeds relating to Turton was lent to me for examination, and on them the above sketch of the Orrell family is mainly based. They appear to have been also seen by the late Rev. J. Piccope or his son, and the dates are noted in their MS. pedigree of the Orrells in their MSS. in the Chetham Library. This pedigree supplied the names, &c., used by Mr. J. S. Scholes in his notice of the Orrell Family printed in his *Notes on Turton Tower and its successive owners.* Bolton, 1880.

was taken at Wigan before Ralph Worseley, gent., Escheator, on the Monday next before the feast of Corpus Christi, 27 Henry VIII. [1535][4] It contains much useful genealogical information, especially with reference to the younger sons of his father and grandfather.[5] His son and heir John Orrell, who succeeded him, was then twenty-five years of age and upwards.

John Orrell of Turton, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Butler of Rawcliffe, and by her had three sons, William, Richard and Francis, and several daughters. He died in 1581, and from his Will dated 10 May, and proved at Chester on July 20 in that year, it is clear that he was a Roman Catholic. He describes himself as "John orell of Towereton," and bequeaths his "saulle unto almyghtye god my Maker and my Redemer, our Ladye Sancte Marye and unto all the Company in heyven," and desires his "bodye to be buryed in the Chappell of Jesus betwix my father & ye churche Wall w^t^in the parrisshe churche of bolton in the mores, and I giffe unto ye curet of bolton ten shillyngs for to praye ffor my ancesters saulles, my saulle and all Crysten saulles." He speaks of his two chief houses "Towreton and Wygan," and refers to his three sons and the "grette noumber of dougters," which he had "to prepare and gette levynge fore."[6]

[4] The following is a list of the Jury:—Thomas Hassall, Knt., William Norres, Knt., Roger Bradshagh, Knt., Thomas Gerrard of Ince, Esq., John Urmeston, Esq., Gilbert Ashton of Bamfurlong, Esq., Richard Holcroft of Hurst, gent., Ralph Sotheworth, gent., Peter Gerrard, gent., John Bretherton of Hey, Edward Arrosmyth, John Hoghton of Fernhed, Ralph Brown of Ince, and Richard Molyneux of Wygan Wodehouses.

[5] There is mention of Ralph Orrell, grandfather of the said Ralph, who by his Will dated 22 Jan. 21 Henry VII. [1505-6], devised lands to his sons Peter, Robert, and George, of whom Robert was the only survivor in 1533. William Orrell, Esq., by his deed dated 15 March, 4 Henry VIII. [1512-13], granted to Ralph Standish, squier, Thurstan Tildesley, squier, Nicholas Rigby, of Harkhill, the elder, Roger Standish and Robert Scott, certain lands in trust for his son Alexander Orrell, who was still alive in 1533.

[6] A copy of this Will (still preserved at Chester) occurs in the Piccope MSS. at the Chetham Library, vol. 9, p. 184. To it is appended this note: "I have not collated this will and regret having taken the very great trouble to copy it,

In a memorandum attached to the Will, says Mr. Piccope, and signed by the testator, containing a list of the goods "to remayne as heirlomes at Towreton and Wigan" are the following entries: "In the Chappell of Towreton a bybylle, a Comunion booke and other boks to say servys appon now comandit to be sede, the grette kiste in the Chappell wt the plate, locke & bands of Iron wyche I have caused to be made and ye bell."[7] His widow Elizabeth survived him, and died in 1607, her Will dated 23 January 1606–7, will be found printed on p. 142 of vol. li. of the Chetham Society's series.

By an indenture dated 25 August, 17 Elizabeth [1575], made between John Orrell of Turton, co. Lanc., Esq., upon the one part, and William Clyfton of Balam in the same county, gent., upon the other part, it was witnessed that the said John Orrell intending to continue his lands in his blood and in consideration of a marriage had between William Orrell, son and heir apparent of the said John, and Ellen Singleton, widow, late wife of William Singleton of the Bank Hall in the county of Lancaster, gent., and sister of the said William Clyfton, thereby settled certain lands on trustees to the use of the said William Orrell and Ellen, now his wife, for their lives, and to their issue in tail male, with remainder to Francis Orrell, another son of the said John and his heirs male, with remainder to Richard Orrell, another son of the said John

containing as it does so very little interesting matter. To explain this statement it may be necessary to say that the will is the original, written in the most awkward handwriting that can be possibly imagined, a writing which must surely have been peculiar to the scribe himself. Indeed, I have a suspicion that it was written by the Testator himself, for I have seen some papers among the Orrell deeds in the late Mr. Charles Barrett's custody as agent for the Turton property, in the same handwriting. It was necessary in copying it to decipher almost every word and letter, and I hoped that each next sentence would be more interesting than the former, but was ultimately disappointed.—J. P."

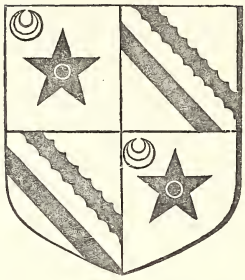
[7] A bell bearing the Orrell arms and the date 1587 is still preserved at Turton Tower. It has often been attempted to read the date as 1287, the 5 bearing some slight resemblance to a 2. See *Old South East Lancashire*, April, 1880, pp. 121-4, where illustrations of this bell are given.

and his heirs male, with remainder to the right heirs of the said John.[8]

William Orrell of Turton, Esq., who succeeded his father in 1581, had no issue by the above-named Ellen his first wife, but by his second wife Mary, daughter of George Ireland of the Hutt, Esq., he had three sons and four daughters, whose names will be found in the *Visitation of Lancashire* taken in 1613 (Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxii, p. 50).[9] He died at Southwark, in the county of Surrey, on 29 May 1612, and a full abstract of his Inquisition *post mortem* taken at Blackrod, 7 September 1612, before Edward Rigbie, Esq., Escheator, will be found at p. 223 of the *Lancashire Inquisitions* printed for the Record Society, vol. iii. His son and heir, John Orrell of Turton, Esq., married Alice, daughter of Christopher Anderton of Lostock, Esq., but dying without issue in January 1626–7 (being buried in the Collegiate Church of Manchester on 21 January in that year), he was succeeded by his brother William Orrell, Esq., who, by his deed dated 19 July 1628, sold the Turton estate to Humphrey Chetham of Clayton, Esq., the well-known munificient founder of Chetham College and Library. J. P. E.

[8] From the original deed.

[9] This pedigree was entered by John Orrell his son, and it is noteworthy that there is no reference to his father's first marriage with Ellen (Clyfton), widow of William Singleton.



Richard [*sic for* Ralph] Asheton of Great Lever,

married Margaret, daughter to William Orell of Turton, and they hadd yssue Rafe, Richard and Ellyn.

Arms. *Quarterly: first and fourth argent* (ar), *a mullet pierced sable* (s) [Ashton], *in dexter chief a crescent gules* (g); *second and third argent* (ar), *two bendlets, the upper one engrailed, sable* (s) [Lever].

According to the pedigree of this family entered in the Lancashire Visitation of 1567,[1] Rauf Asheton, second son of Sir Rauf Asheton of Middleton, in the county of Lancashire, knt. (who was himself "fifth brother out of the house of Ashton-under-Lyne," and who was also "Knight Marshall of England"), married Margaret, daughter and heir of Adam Lever of Great Lever, Esq.,

[1] Chetham Society, vol. lxxxi. from Harl. MS. 2086, f. 30b. It is worthy of note that this pedigree professing to be that of the Visitation of 1567, has (as printed) continuations down to 1595! A very full pedigree was also entered in the 1613 Visitation, Chetham Society, vol. lxxxii.

the representative of an ancient family of that name.[2] Of the issue of this marriage the names of four sons and one daughter are recorded, Rauf Asheton, who succeeded his father, Adam, second son, John, third son, from whom "is descended the Lord Keeper Puckerin" [Pickering], Robert, fourth son, and Anne.

Rauf Asheton of Great Lever, Esq., married Eleanor, daughter of Adam Hulton of the Park, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., and had issue, of whom seven sons and two daughters are named in that Visitation. The eldest son and heir-apparent, Adam Asheton, died without issue, and the second son, Ralph Asheton, ultimately succeeded his father, the third son being Richard Asheton of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, "receiver to Queen Elizabeth."

Ralph Asheton of Great Lever, Esq. (by a strange error here mis-named Richard) the third of that name is the one whose marriage and issue is recorded above. He had probably not been long married in 1533, but both of the two sons Ralph and Richard here named, appear to have died young (the former not being even named in the 1567 Visitation) and he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son John.

John Asheton of Great Lever, Esq., married Alice, daughter of William Hulton of Farnworth, Esq., and had two sons and one daughter living in 1595, Ralph, his eldest son and successor, and Richard Asheton of Downham, in the county of Lancaster, the second son, a pedigree of whose descendants will be found in *Whitaker's Whalley*, vol. ii. p. 121 (last edition.)

Ralph Asheton of Great Lever, Esq., who was living in 1613, by his marriage with Joan, daughter of Edward Radcliffe of Todmorden, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. (and one of the heiresses of William Radcliffe of Wimmersley), had a son and heir Ralph Asheton, afterwards Sir Ralph Asheton of Lever and Whalley, Bart., whose son of the same name died without issue in

[2] A full pedigree of this family is given in the *Lancashire Visitation of* 1613, Chetham Society, vol. lxxxii. p. 45, from Harl. MS. 1437, f. 42b.

1679. The second son of Ralph Asheton and Joan Radcliffe, named Radcliffe Asheton, Esq., lived at Cuerdale, in the county of Lancaster, and died on the 19th Jan. 1644-5. His grandson Richard Asheton, Esq., had the Downham estates settled upon him in 1678 by the last Sir Ralph Asheton of Whalley, and was the ancestor of Ralph Asheton of Downham, Esquire, for some years M.P. for Clitheroe, the present representative of this family. A pedigree of this family is given in *Whitaker's Whalley*, vol. ii., p. 121 (last edition). J. P. E.

Adam Hulton of the Parke

married Alice, daughter and heire to John Hulton, of Farnworthe, and they had yssue William Roger, Robard, Micheall, Ellyn, Clemence and Siscelye.

William married Elizabeth daughter to Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, and they had issue Adam, George, Edmounde, John, John, Roger, Elizabeth and Ellyn.

Ellyn maryed to John Hardeyn, of Wolston, and they hadd yssue Adam, Richard, Thomas, John, William, Alice and Jane.

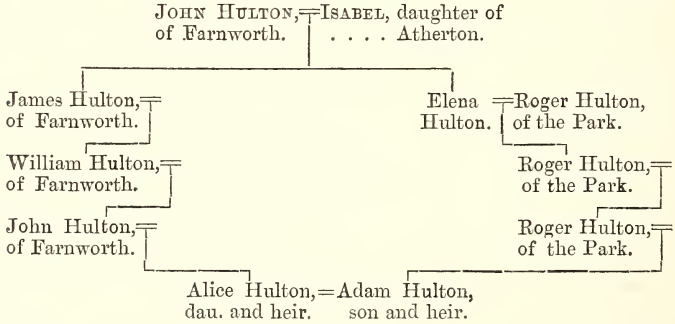
ARMS. *Argent* (ar) *a lion rampant* [*double queued*] *gules* (g) [HULTON OF THE PARK]; *impaling, gules* (g) *a lion rampant argent* (ar) *crowned or* (or) [HULTON OF FARNWORTH].

The Hultons represent one of the oldest territorial surnames in the county of Lancaster, and looking at the Welsh character of the early names in the pedigree, Blethyn de Hulton, Jorwerth, Marferth or Yarwitt de Hulton, Meredith de Hulton, &c., it was a suggestion of Mr. Langton that the ancestors of this family formed part of the immigration into Lancashire, which took place in the time of Henry I. when Owen Gwenedd expelled the Norman and English settlers from North Wales, as related in the petition of Robert Banaster found in the Rolls of Parliament (see note at p. 114 of the first volume of the Coucher Book of *Whalley Abbey*,

Chetham Society, vol. x). It is to this period that the earliest Hulton deeds belong, and such a supposition is far more probable than that made public in the pages of Burke, where the family is traced back to the Conquest.

Seventh in descent from Blethyn de Hulton, according to the privately printed pedigree of the Hulton family, drawn up many years ago by W. A. Hulton, Esq., and apparently based on family deeds, which are printed in full, was Richard, son of Richard de Hulton, who, having no issue, granted all his lands to Adam de Hulton, his uncle, by a deed dated 7 Edward III. [1333]. To this charter, written at Hulton, is appended a seal bearing a lion rampant, the earliest known example of the Hulton arms. From this Adam de Hulton, descended in the direct male line his namesake, named in this Visitation, who was living in 1533 and then married to Alice, daughter and heir of John Hulton, of Farnworth, Esq. The contract for this marriage is dated 20 October, 1 Henry VII. [1485], and it was made between John Hulton, of Farnworth, Esq., upon the one part, and Roger Hulton the younger, of Hulton Parke, upon the other part. By it the said Roger grants that Adam, his son and heir-apparent, "shall be redie by the grace of God to wedde and take to wyfe Alice doghtr of the said John within ten yer next suyng, the dates of these p̄sents at the resonable request of the said John or his assigns." From this it is clear that in 1485 both Adam and Alice were but children.

As will be seen by the following short skeleton pedigree:



Adam and Alice Hulton were of kin, within the fourth degree, and so it became necessary to obtain a Papal dispensation to allow of their marriage. This dispensation bears date 22 May, 1489, the 5th year of Pope Innocent VIII., and was granted by John de Giglis, the Pope's Nuncio.

On the 15th July, 1500, Henry the Seventh addressed the following letter to Adam de Hulton, desiring him to bring a force of 40 able men to the Earl of Surrey, then collecting an army to fight the Scotch.

By the Kyng.

Trustye and welbeloved wee greete you well Leting you witt that wee beyng crediblye ascertayned our enemye the ffrench kyng wit suche power as hee hath prepared to passe into Scotland under the Duke of Albanye and wit the hole armye of the Scotts intendethe in breif tyme to cause invasion to bee made into this our reame Wee determyned as to good polycie and wisedome it ap'teyneth to put a greate and puissaunt armye w^t^ velocitie in redines which maie passe under the leading of our Right trustie Cosin Counsaillor and Lieutent in those north partes Therlle of Surrey our Treassourere and Admyrall of Englond as well for defence of the said invasion if anie soche bee made as also to enter and inuade the reame of Scotlond in case it shalbe soo thought expedient, and by soche meanes to p'uent the malys of our saide enemies And forasmoche as opon our othir l'res to you heretofor adressed for putting yorself in redines w^t^ soche nombre of able men as ye could make to doo unto us s'uice of warre in that voiage we haue certifyed our ryght trustie Cosin and Counsaillor Therle of Shrewesburie stewarde of our householde that ye haue redie to doo unto us s'uice the nombre of xl. able p'sones We geuing unto you our thankes for this your towardnes Woll and comaunde you to put your saide nombre in soche p'fite redines as on monicion and warnyng they maie incontynentlie aduance and sette furthe towarde soche place as our saide Lieutent shal lymyt and appoynte unto you where monie shal be delyuered unto you as ap'teyneth, ffayle not as ye tender our honor weale and the defense of this our reame And these our l'res shalbe as wel unto you for leuieyng and sendyng your saide nombre as to them so leuyed and sente as sufficient a warante and disch'ge as tho ye and they were autoryzed thereto by our lettr under our great seal anie act or statut to the contrarie notwstondyng Giuen under our Signet at our manor of Grenewiche the 16th daie of Julie the 15th yere of our Reigne [1500]

To our trustie and welbeloued Adam Hulton

From this Adam de Hulton descends in direct male line the present owner of Hulton Park, W. W. B. Hulton, Esq.

The arms depicted as belonging to Hulton of the Park in this

Visitation present some interesting features, for there can be but little doubt that the double queue in the shield of Hulton of the Park is an error. The Hultons of the Park and the Hultons of Farnworth descended from a common ancestor, David de Hulton, living 1251. Hence the arms of the two families should be the same, differenced only by some mark of cadency. This mark of cadency is clearly the golden crown, added to distinguish the Farnworth family from the original stock. If, therefore, the lion in the original Hulton coat was double queued, that of Hulton of the Park should be so too, but in the earliest known Hulton seal, 1333, the lion has but one queue. Moreover, some thirty years later than the date of this Visitation, when Lawrence Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, granted a crest to the Hultons of the Park, whilst the arms borne by them are expressly set forth, there is no double queue mentioned, it is simply "Sylver a lion rampant Gewles, armed and langued Asure, quartered with Sylver, a lion rampant Gewles crowned Golde armed and langued Asure, which he beareth for Alyce, daughter and sole heire to John Hulton, of Farnworth."

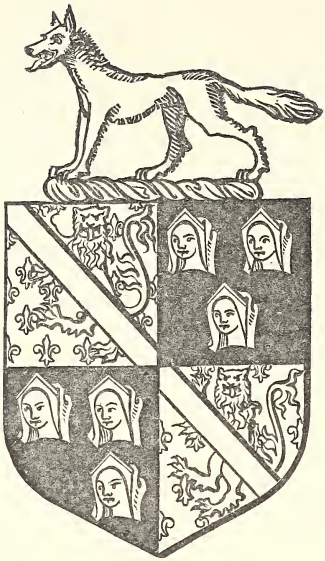
In the volume of Miscellaneous Pedigrees, Harl. MS., 6159, most wrongly printed at the end of the Lancashire Visitation of 1567, as if part and parcel of that Visitation (Chetham Soc. vol. lxxxi. p. 125 to end) there is a short pedigree of Hulton of the Park, in which the arms are as above quoted, the lion *not* double queued. Again in Sir William Dugdale's Lancashire Visitation, 1664-5 (Chetham Soc. vol. lxxxv. p. 159) the arms are given simply "Argent, a lion rampant Gules."

As the grant of a crest in 1561 is an example of a very interesting class of documents, it is here reprinted from the privately printed History of the Hulton Family, before referred to, pp. 20-21.

4 Eliz. A.D. 1561. To all and singuler as wel nobles and gentles as all Kynges heraldes and offycers of Armes wyth othirs whych these p'sents shal see heare or reade Laurence Dalton alles Norrey Kynge of Armes and pryncipall Heralde of the Easte Weste and Northe partes of Englonde from the ryuer Trente northwarde

sendeth due and humble comendacon wyth gretyng * * * * Know ye that I Norrey Kynge of Armes aboue said consyderyng that Adam Hylton of Hylton in the countie of Loncastre escuyer and hys ancestres haue long contynued in noblenes bearyng armes whych be Syluer a Lyon rampaunt gewles armed and langed asure quartered wyth Syluer a Lyon rampaunt gewles crowned golde armed and langed asure whych he beareth for Alyce daughter and sole heire to John Hylton of Farnworth Yet wantyng a creste badge or coygnoyssaunce hath desyred me the saide Norrey to deuise sette furthe appoynte and asseyne one conuenyent creste unto hym Whose requeste beyng so iust and resonable consyderyng the worthie uertuouse and laudable lyfe and dysposytyon of the sayde Adam coulde not lawfullie denye the same but by power and authoritie to my offis annexed and to me graunted and attributed by l'res patente under the greate Seale of Englonde haue ordeyned deuysed and graunted and by these presentes doe ordeyne deuyse and graunt unto and for the sayde Adam Hylton and hys posterytie thys creste or coygnoysaunce as followeth that ys to saie Opon thelmet on a wreathe gewles a crowne golde therout issuyng a hartesheade and necke cabowished syluer horned golde betwene twoo braunches of hawthorne proper gewles doubled syluer buttones golde as more playnlie appeareth by the pycture thereof in thys margent. To haue and to holde the sayde creste wyth the apptnaunces to the sayde Adam and hys posterytie wyth their due difference the same orderilie to use beare or shewe in shylde cote armure or otherwyse and therein to be reuested and pleasure for euermo'. In wytnes wherof I haue subscrybed my name and hereto sette the seale of my offis the 10th day of Dec. in the fourth yere of our Souereyne Ladie Elisabethe by the grace of God Quene &c. and in the yere of our Lord 1561.

J. P. E.



Holland of Clifton[1]

was not at Howme.

ARMS. *Quarterly: 1st and 4th [azure*] semée of fleurs-de-lis and a lion rampant [argent] over all a bendlet [gules]* [HOLLAND]*; 2nd and 3rd sable* (ꝑ) *three female heads hooded argent* (ar). [ ]

CREST. *A wolf passant [sable].*

The visit of the Herald to this family having been ill-timed, we have lost the opportunity of learning upon what evidence the claim

* The tinctures of the first and fourth quarters and the crest are not given in the original MS. The fleurs-de-lis are frequently blazoned as six in number.

[1] Of this article the first portion as far as p. 216 is left as found amongst the late Mr. Langton's papers. He took great interest in the Holland family, and had accumulated a large number of notes, copies of deeds, &c., relating to them.

to bear the second quarter and the crest in their armorial ensigns was based.[2] The arms borne in the first quarter are those recognised as belonging to the Hollands of Up-Holland, the brissure by a bend gules being the distinction borne by the descendants of Sir William de Holland and Margaret de Shoresworth.[3] At the Visitation of 1567, three houses of Holland were entered, all bearing the same coat in the first quarter. Firstly Holland of Denton, with crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion, rampant guardant, argent, collared gules, holding in the dexter gamb a fleur-de-lis argent, and quartering the arms of Kenyon, which were brought in by the marriage of Richard de Holland with Ameria daughter and heiress of Adam de Kenyon. Secondly Holland of Clifton, to whom are assigned the same quarters and crest as in this Visitation, the bend being charged with a crescent for difference, which correctly marks the descent of the house of Clifton from a younger brother of the aforesaid Richard. Early evidence of this coat is found on the seal of William de Holland of Clifton, described by Dodsworth as appended to an indenture, by which the estate of Colyhurst was conveyed to him by R. de la Warre Lord of Manchester A.D. 1361.[4] Thirdly Holland of Sutton, with the addition of a mullet, explained by the statement of the descent "of a third brother owt of the house of Clyfton." This, however, is an error, as the branch of the Hollands settled at Sutton was a much earlier offshoot from the parent stem than the families of Denton and Clifton. Holland of Clifton does not appear in either of the two later Visitations, but in 1664 we find Holland of Sutton

[2] At page 137, vol. xcix. of the Chetham Series, this subject has been alluded to in a note upon an inquisition *post mortem*, which gives earlier descents of the Hollands of Clifton than those recorded in the Visitation of 1567. A speculation is there hazarded as to the crest and second quarter being those of Wolveley. A certain Robert de Holland, as is stated in a note p. 52, vol. xcv, claimed to have married a co-heiress of this name, but as she is proved to have entered into religion, and to have left no issue, no doubts can be entertained that this speculation was an error, for a descent in blood could not be pleaded.

[3] For a pedigree of this lady see Chetham Soc., vol. xcv., p. 150.

[4] See vol. xcix. Chetham Soc., p. 136.

and Holland of Heaton both recorded. The brissure of a bendlet gules is retained in the coat of Holland of Sutton, where it probably never ought to have appeared, and is abandoned in the case of the Hollands of Heaton (identical with Denton), of whose line it had been the immemorial distinction. It has been shown in a note, vol. xcix. p. 136, that Sir William Dugdale, misled by a MS. of no authority, had attributed an origin to the Hollands of Denton and Heaton, disproved by a comparison of dates. A younger son William, for whose existence there is no evidence, attributed to Sir Robert de Holland the first baron of Parliament, was supposed by Dugdale to have been their progenitor, hence the quarters brought in by the alliance with the heiress of de la Zouche have been improperly sanctioned to the representatives of the Hollands of Denton and Heaton. [5]

In Dugdales's *Baronage,* the earliest name given in the descents of the Hollands is erroneous, and leads to the inference that he had not distinguished this race from the one bearing the same name of ancient lineage in Lincolnshire. The two families have been confounded by Thompson in his *History of Boston,* and by Harland in the second edition of Baines' *History of Lancashire,* vol. i. p. 452.[6]

The family of Holland, of Clifton, in the parish of Eccles, claim

[5] [I think it is only right to point out that the descent of the Hollands of Denton from Thurstan, a non-legitimate son of Sir William de Holland and Margaret de Shoresworth was first discovered by the late Mr. T. Downing Hibbert, who states in a letter to Mr. Langton, dated 25th March, 1852, that by asserting this he deprived himself of 12 or 14 quarterings which he could have claimed by the heiress of de la Zouche. The late Mr. William Courthorpe, Somerset Herald, writing to Mr. Langton in December, 1855, would not bring himself to believe in this descent, as "all our books, and the authorities are various, deduce the descent from a younger son of the marriage with Zouche, but we have no good pedigree of that descent deduced generation by generation. Mr. Hibbert, whom you no doubt know, persists in maintaining that the Denton Family is not descended from Zouche." He adds, "We are always open to conviction if our records are wrong, as all records must sometimes be, but we must stick to them, until the stronger evidence be produced." He was however obliged to own later that Mr. Hibbert was right.—J. P. E.]

[6] End of Mr. Langton's MS. note on this family.

to descend from Thurstan de Holland, the first of Denton. He had a younger son William de Holland, living 23 Edward III. [1349], who by his marriage with Margery, daughter and co-heir of Henry de Trafford, a younger son of Henry de Trafford, the fifth of that christian name, acquired land in Clifton. He was married in or before the 20 Edward III. [1346], and his sons Otho and Henry were living 35 Edward III. [1361], when they are named as remainder-men in certain settlements (see also Dodsworth MSS. vol. xxx. p. 124).[7] Otho Holland, of Clifton, who died before 1462, was either a son or grandson of the above-named Otho. He had two sons, William and Thomas, the latter of whom was married before 1450, and had a son William, who in 1506 was found to be 56 years of age. This William Holland married Alice daughter of Orskell Werden, of Leyland, in the county of Lancaster, gent. (Lancashire Visitation 1567) and died in 1522, having had at least six sons; the issue of his second son John eventually becoming possessed of the estates. His eldest son and heir, Thomas Holland of Clifton, Esq., was the one whose marriage and issue would have been set forth in this Visitation had the herald found him at home. He married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Langley of Agecroft, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., and was buried at Eccles on Nov. 30, 1565. In his will dated 8 July in that year he mentions his three sons, William, Robert and Thomas, his daughter Eleanor, and his brother William, the latter of whom, with the testator's son Robert, he appoints his executors.[8] William Holland of Clifton, Esq., his eldest son and heir, succeeded his father, and was buried at Eccles on Dec. 9, 1589. Robert Holland, the second son, was

[7] This indenture witnesses that we Roger de la Warre, lord of Manchester, have given, &c., to William son of Thurstan de Holand and Otho his son the half of Collehurst with its appurtenances in Manchester. Dated at Manchester the Sunday next after the feast of S^t^. Barnabas the Apostle 35 Edward III. [1361] Seal a lion rampant guardant, the field semée of fleurs de lis, over all a bend.

[8] He appoints as supervisors of his will, Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall, Knt., Alexander Radcliffe his son and heir-apparent, Edward Holland, of Denton, John Reddish, of Reddish, and Edmund Ashton of Chadderton, Esquires.

buried there May 11, 1605. Both he and his elder brother, it is believed, died without issue. Thomas Holland, the third son of Thomas Holland and Ellen Langley, having also died without issue, the manor of Clifton passed to his only sister Eleanor, the wife of Ralph Slade, gent. She died 13 Nov. 1613, and by her Inquisition *post mortem*, taken on 4 March 1613–14 (a full abstract of which will be found in the *Lancashire Inquisitions* printed for the Record Society, vol. iii), it was found that her cousin Thomas Holland, son of William, son and heir of John Holland, brother of Thomas Holland of Clifton, was next of kin and heir to the estates. This Thomas Holland was born about 1580, and was probably the father or grandfather of William Holland of Clifton, Esq., administration to whose estate was granted in 1669. This appears to be the last member of the family connected with Clifton of whom anything is known. In 1652, Thomas Holland and William Holland of Clifton sold lands in Clifton to Laurence Gaskell and Daniel Gaskell, the descendants of the latter, the Gaskells of Wakefield being now in possession of the property.[9]

William Holland, living 1565, a fifth or sixth son of William Holland of Clifton and Alice Werden, is believed to be identical with the William Holland who married Jane Parre, a co-heiress of the farm of Rhodes in Pilkington, in the county of Lancaster, held by a lease under the Earls of Derby. His second son Edward Holland settled at Chorlton, near Manchester, and in 1650 the latter's son William purchased an estate at Mobberley, in the county of Chester, which is now in the possession of his direct descendant Mr. Robert Holland. From him also descended through Samuel Holland of Sandle Bridge, near Knutsford, (a younger son of John Holland of Mobberley, who died 1690), the present Sir Henry Holland of Knutsford, Bart., M.P., Edward Thurstan Holland of Wimbledon, Esq., and Charles M. Holland of Wrexham, Esq.[9]

The Hollands of New Hall in Eccles parish are also believed to descend from the Hollands of Clifton (see *Chetham Miscellanies*, vol. v., Letters, &c., pp. 8-9, note.) J. P. E.

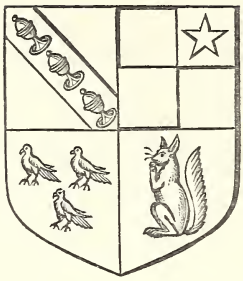
[9] From information sent by Mr. Edgar S. Holland of Liverpool.

Prestwich.

Arms. *Ermine, on a Chevron Gules, a bezant between two leopards' faces erased or; on a chief of the last a wolf passant sable betweeu two fleurs-de-lis gules.*

In the Lancashire Visitation of 1567, "Gules a mermaid proper, [or Argent] crined Or, holding a glass and comb of the last," is the description of the "auncyent armes of Prestwiche as we find them in our Visitation," and a second coat identical with that above described is recorded as having been granted to Ralph Prestwich of Holme or Hulme near Manchester, by . . . . Barker, Garter King of Arms. Christopher Barker was Garter from 9 July 1536 to 1549, which gives an approximate date to this grant. It would however appear that this second coat was not adopted, the older one being that most prominently shown in the subsequent Visitation of 1613.

The descent of the family of Prestwich is given in these two Visitations (Chetham Society, vols. lxxxi and lxxxii,) from Ellis Prestwich of Hulme to Edmund Prestwich of the same place, who was living there in 1613. He had three sons, Edmund his son and heir, then ten years of age, Thomas, the second son, and John, the third son. Thomas Prestwich was created a Baronet by Charles I. on April 25, 1644, but he died without male issue in 1689, when the title became extinct. It was however assumed by another branch of the family of whom there is a pedigree in Harl. MS. 1437, f. 39, which is brought down to the year 1745. This pedigree has been printed (Chetham Society, vol lxxxii. p. 41.)—J.P.E.



William Massye of Rigiston [Rixton][1]

married Anne daughter to Richard Asseton of Aston in Runcorne parishe in Cheshire they had yssue Richard, John, Thomas, Dowce, Anne and Margeret.

Richard married Anne daughter to Thurston Tillesley and thelder of them passeth not vij yeare olde.

ARMS: *quarterly, first argent* (ar) *on a bend sable* (s) *three covered* (cuppes) [*of the field* RIXTON]; *second, quarterly gules* (g) *and argent* (ar), *in the second quarter a mullet sable* (s) [MASCY]; *third, argent* (ar), *three birds close vert* (vt) [PENINGTON]; *fourth, argent* (ar) *a squirrel sejant gules* (gu) *holding a nut* [*or.* HORTON.]

Rixton is in the parish of Warrington, about five miles east of that town. About the year 1216, Alan de Rixton held under William Pincerna, a carucate of land in Rixton by knight's service

[1] Mr. Langton having left no materials for a notice of this family, the following account has been contributed by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., from a pedigree drawn up from original deeds by Mr. Beamont.

and the render of one mark.[2] The Rixton family held this estate for several generations, but in 1343 it passed to Hamon, second son of Robert Mascy of Tatton, in the county of Chester, by his marriage with Katherine (or Margaret), daughter and heiress of Alan de Rixton. Hamon was escheator of Cheshire in 6 Edward III., and was knighted before 21 Edward III.[3]

The son and heir of Hamon and Katherine was Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Mascy, born 1348. In 45 Edward III. he was retained by the duke of Lancaster, at Bordeaux, as his esquire, to serve him for life in peace or war, at a salary of 10*l.* a year. In 1385 he had letters of protection from king Richard II., for a year, on his going into Portugal,[4] probably in connection with the alliance

[2] A younger branch of the Rixtons of Rixton was Rixton of Sankey, *vide* Visitation of Lancashire. 1567, vol. lxxxi. of the Chetham Society, page 116.

[3] Notes by William Beamont, Esq.

[4] A copy of the letters of protection will be found in Rymer's Fœdera, vol iii. part ii. p. 176, of the edition printed at The Hague 1740. As many local names occur in the document we print it here. "*Super Viagio Portugaliæ de Protectionibus.* Willielmus Leche, de Comitatu Norhamptoniæ, qui in Obsequium Regis, in Comitiva, dilecti Regis, Fernandi, Magistri Ordinis Militiæ Sancti Jacobi de Portugalia, ad partes Portugaliæ profecturus est, ibidem, in eodem obsequio Regis, moraturus, habet Literas Regis de Protectione cum clausula Volumus, per unum Annum duratis, Pr. &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, xvi die Januarii Anno 8. R. R. Ric. II. Per Billam de Privato Sigillo."——"Consimiles Literas Regis de Protectione habent subscripti, videlicet: Ricardus Stokker, *de Com. Northampton*, Thomas Driffiel, *Armiger*, Hugo de Pynyngton, *Junior*. Radulphus Notyngham. Rolandus de Alest. Johannes Toff, *de Comitatu Dors.* Nicholaus Aston, *de Kyngeswalden.* Johannes London, *de Crawele.* Willielmus Elneden. Johannes Veysy, *Armiger de London.* Rogerus Barre, *de Comitatu Suff.* Thomas le Smith, *de Samelsbury*, Thomas de Sotheworth, *Miles.* Johannes Buteler, *de Werryngton, Miles.* Robertus de Fermon, *de Samlesbury.* Stephanus Bayford, *Hostiler.* Johannes Bedford, *de London, Skinner.* Robertus filius Willielmi, *de Workeslegh.* Willielmus Pelham. Johannes Laing, *de Midelrasen.* Thomas Ruydyng. Henricus Ilcomb, *Miles.* Willielmus Ilcomb, Johannes Bere, Johannes Bolton, *Armiger.* Galfridus Bradmedwe. Robertus Hodlyston. Nicholaus Hokkeleye. Gilbertus Denys, *Miles.* Thomas Deyster, *Clericus.* Rogerus Canon, *Civis & Mercerius Londoniæ.* Ricardus de Mascy, *de Rixton.* Robertus, Filius Johannis de Eccliston, *Executor Testamenti Johannis de Eccliston.* Matheus de Tildeslegh. Hugo de Clayton, *de Thelewall.* Ricardus filius Thurstain de Holand.

formed in that year between the duke of Lancaster and John I. king of Portugal. Sir Richard married Maude, widow of William Horton of Horton, Esquire, but we may conclude that she was his second wife, as two of his sons married two of the daughters of William Horton; or that Horton's daughters were by a former wife.[5]

Sir Richard left four sons: *Hamon*, who succeeded him; *Piers or Peter*, who married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of William de Horton; *John* living 1443; and *Thomas*, who was Rector of Warrington from 1447 to 1464. Of his daughters, *Johanna* was married to William Troutbeck; *Sarah* to John Mascy of Grafton; and *Katherine* to John Chisnall of Chisnall.

Hamon Mascy of Rixton, son and heir of Sir Richard, married Ellen, daughter and coheiress of William de Horton of Horton, and it is on account of this marriage that the *squirrel sejant* is quartered by the Mascys, Holcrofts, and others.[6]

The next proprietor of Rixton was William Mascy, son and heir of Hamon last named, who married Petronilla, daughter of Richard Warburton, and left with other issue,

Hamon or Hamnet Mascy of Rixton, living in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. He married Johanna, daughter of

Henricus de Bradeshaugh, *de Kenyan*. Gilbertus de Longetre. Henricus del Grene, *de Kenyan*. Johannes filius Thomæ de Bothe. Johannes Dowstowe, filius Mauritii Dowstowe, *de Haverford*. Johannes Swaynson, *de Eaton*. Johannes Croft, *de Dalton*. Willielmus de Montferrant, *Miles*. Robertus Markele, Jevanus Perkyn, *de Neweton*. Robertus Perkham, *de Colchestre*, *Junior*, Gilbertus del Bryche, *alias dictus* Gilbertus del Bruche, Gilbertus de Halsale. Richardus Talbot. Willielmus de Holand, *de Cayle*. Johannes Wyncheon, *Armiger*. Johannes de Stratham, *de Comitatu Derb*."

[5] 1 Hen. IV. 1399. "Ego Ricus Mascy de Rixton dedi Petro filio meo oīa terr' in Bowdon, Horton, Knutsford, &c. Habend, &c., sub his conditionibus quod quandocunq Hamo de Mascy filius meus et Elena uxor ejus fecerunt p'dcum Petrum et Margaretam ejus uxorem ita securos totâ vitâ suâ de medietate man' de Horton ——— predc'o Hamoni et Elene post mortem Matildis uxoris meæ de hereditate Willielmi de Horton p'tris p'rdicorum Elenæ et Margaretæ cujus hæredes ipsæ sunt." (Dodsworth's MSS.)

[6] See p. 85 of this volume.

Sir Robert Booth of Dunham, Knight, and dying in 14 Edward IV. [1474], was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hamon Mascy, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Butler of Bewsey; but, having only female issue, the estates at his death passed to his younger brother John.[7] In his will, dated 20 Henry VII. [1504–5], he left a salary to an honest priest to say mass in Hollinfare chapel, then lately built by him.

John Mascy of Rixton, brother and heir to Hamon, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Booth of Barton (who with his father was slain at Flodden Field); she afterwards was married to Thomas Starkie of Stretton. John Mascy is said to have been slain at Branxholm Moor,—however, he was dead 10 Henry VIII. [1518–19], leaving his son William, then only 9 years old.

William Mascy of Rixton, son and heir of John, married 10 Henry VIII. [1518–19] Anne, daughter of Thomas Aston, son and heir of Richard Aston of Aston, in the county of Chester, Esquire. He it was who, with his issue, is named in this Visitation. He died 30 Henry VIII. [1538].[8]

Richard Mascy was aged 15 years and 9 months at his father's death in 1538. Before he was seven years old he was married to Anne, daughter of Thurstan Tyldesley of Wardley. He died in 1579, leaving with other issue a son William Mascy, who married Dorothy, daughter and heiress (without any lands) of Peter Daniel of Over Tabley, Esquire.

As it is with this William that the pedigree given in the Visitation of 1664 (see Chetham Soc. vol. lxxxv.), commences, we omit notices of the next three generations and arrive at

Hamlet Mascy of Rixton, æt. 24 in the year 1664, and then married to Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Moore of Thelwall,

[7] Of the daughters of Hamon Mascy, *Margery* married Henry, son and heir of Richard Risley; and *Margaret* married John (or according to Dodsworth, Thomas) Holcroft of Holcroft, who with her had Horton, Holland and Preston (Baines, vol. iii. p. 130); *Katherine* married William Hyde of Hyde, and *Alice*, who was the wife of Robert Worsley of Booths, is supposed to have been another daughter.

[8] See his Will, vol. li. Chetham series, part ii. p. 201.

in the county of Chester, baronet of Nova Scotia.[9] Hamlet died without male issue and was buried at Warrington 18 December 1664. He was succeeded by his half brother,

Francis Mascy of Rixton, son of Richard Mascy (who was buried at Warrington 21 December 1667), and his second wife Alice, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Clifton, (she was buried at Warrington 11 May 1679.) Mr. Mascy died "in the north" in 1675. His wife Elizabeth survived him, and on 24 November 1683, was re-married at Warrington Church to Mr. John Blundell.

On the death of Francis in 1675, he was succeeded by his eldest son Richard Massy, baptized at Warrington in 1672, married in 1697 to Jane, eldest daughter of William Fitzherbert of Norbury. Mr. Massy was a Roman Catholic, and as such registered his estates with the Clerk of the Peace. At his death he was succeeded by his only child,

Francis Massy, lord of the manors of Rixton and Glazebrook, born 1703, and who died unmarried 28 September 1748, when the family became extinct. By his will, dated 27 February, he left his estate and effects to his kinsman George Meynell of Yorkshire.[10]

The greater part of Rixton is now the property of the right hon. Lord Winmarleigh.

The quartered arms of the Mascys of Rixton are almost invariably wrongly marshalled, the Rixton coat generally appearing in the first quarter. This is the case in the carving upon a pew door, formerly in Warrington Church, upon which there was the inscription RICHARD MASSYE. AN° DNI. 1617, and a shield of four quarters: first, on a bend three covered cups (Rixton); second, quarterly, in the second quarter a mullet, (Mascy); third, a fesse between three birds (? Pennington); fourth, a squirrel sejant (Horton.) The same coat, in colours, is still to be seen upon the monument in Warrington Parish Church to the memory of the last of the Massys; this monument is now in a somewhat dilapi-

[9] For an account of the Moore family, see "Chronicles of Thelwall," contributed by Mr. James Nicholson, F.S.A., to *The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 431.

[10] Vide *History of Craven*, p. 95.

dated condition in the church. The arms were: 1st. Argent, on a bend sable, three covered cups of the field. 2nd. Quarterly, gules and argent, in the second quarter a mullet sable. 3rd. Vert, a fesse or, between three birds, argent.? 4th. Argent, a squirrel sejant gules. Crest: [a covered cup argent?] broken off. Motto: Nocumenta Documenta.

The seals of the family of Mascy display at an early period, in various ways, the covered cups; no doubt assumed by Alan de Rixton on account of his being a feudatory of the Pincerna or Boteler family. In 36 Henry VI. Hamon Mascy seals with two covered cups placed saltierways upon a small seal, with the word mascy above them. The same seal is used by William Mascy of Rixton in 18 Henry VIII. Francis Mascy, the last of the family, had upon his seal the arms correctly marshalled, but with the mullet of the Mascy coat in the first instead of the fourth quarter. The quarters upon this seal were: 1st and 4th, Mascy; 2nd, Rixton; 3rd, Horton. Crest: a covered cup. The quarter with the birds and fesse does not appear here, and we think properly so, for we have been unable to trace how it came to belong, as a quartering, to the Mascy family. J. P. R.

Com' Cestrie.[1]

Richard Grosvenor of Eaton

married Katherine daughter and one of the heyres to Richard Cotton of Hampsall Rudware and they have issue Thomas, Richard, John, Anthony, Dame[2] Elizabethe, Elnor, Kathryne, Anne, Alice, Margeret, Mabill, Jane, Dorothye, Mary and Ursula.

Thomas maried to Mabill daughter to Sir William Poole knight.

Elnor maried to Thomas Redishe sonne and heire to Robert Redishe.

[1] I am informed by Mr. Daniel, the late Mr. Langton's secretary and amanuensis, that, with regard to the few Cheshire families named in this Visitation, Mr. Langton had not intended to add notes of any kind. That being the case it has been considered best to print them simply as they stand in the Visitation. — J. P. E.

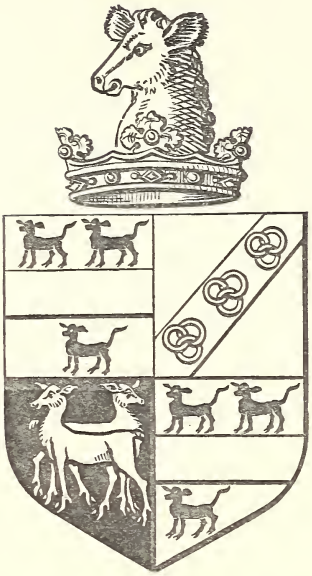
[2] So styled because she was Prioress of the nuns at Chester.

Katheryne maried to Thomas Rogcroste[3] sonne and heire to George Rogecrofte.[3]

Anne maried to Roger eldest sonne to Edward sonne and heire to Sir Roger Appylleston[4] knight.

ARMS. *Quarterly, argent* (a) *and sable* (s) *a cross fleurée counterchanged,* [ETON, BORNE FOR GROSVENOR]; *impaling, sable* (s) *an eagle displayed argent* (ar) [*armed gules*]. RIDWARE, BORNE FOR COTTON].

[3] *Sic* for Ravenscroft. [4] Puleston.



George Calveley of the Ley

maried Elizabeth daughter to Pieres Dutton esquire and they had yssue Hew, Anthony, John, Ratherine, Elizabeth, [Elnor,] Christian, Dorothye and Jane.

Hew maried Elnor daughter and sole heire to Thomas Tattenhall of Bulkeley george.[1]

Ratheryne maried John of Beeston (*sic*) of Beeston and they had yssue George.

Elnor maried to John Davenport of Calveley and they had yssue Hugh, Elizabeth, Cicelye, Dorothye and Ratheryne.

Christian maried to Richard Howghe in Worrall.

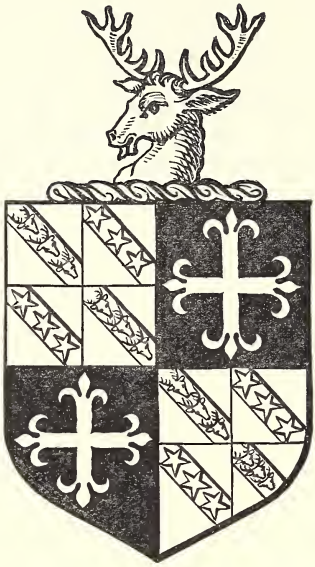
[1] *Sic* for Grange.

Dorothye maried to Robert Bostocke of Churton and they have yssue Launcelott.

ARMS. *Quarterly, first and fourth, argent* (ar) *a fesse gules* (g) *between three calves passant, sable* (s) [CALVELEY]; *second, argent* (ar) *on a bend sinister gules* (g) *nine annulets,*[2] *interlaced in threes, or* (or) [HAWBERK]; *third, sable* (s) *two hinds counter-trippant argent* (ar) [COTTINGHAM.]

CREST. *Out of a ducal coronet or* (or) *a calf's head sable* (s).

[2] Sometimes incorrectly blazoned "three trefoils."



Sir William Stanley of Sturton

had no yssue by his first wief, he maried to his secound wief Anne daughter and one of the heyres to Sir James Yarington and they hadd yssue William, Peter, John, Agnes and Katherine.

William maried to Grace one of the daughters to William Griffith Chamberlayne of North Wales and they had yssue William, Rowland, Edward, John, Jane and Agnes.

Peter maried Elizabeth daughter [*and*] heire to James Scarbrige [*Scarisbrick*] of Bickerstaffe. [*co. Lanc.*]

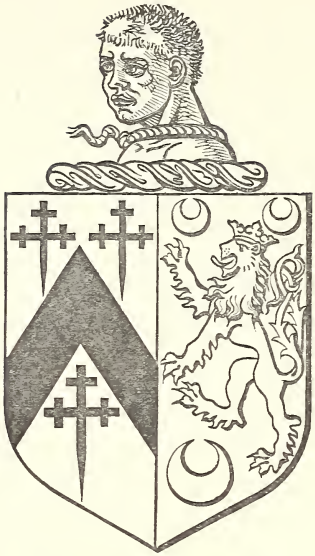
Agnes maried to Andrewe Barton of Smethells as it appeareth in the book of Lancashire.

Memorandum that the said Sir William Stanley was sonne and heire to Agnes daughter and one of the heyres to Sir Robert Gravenor [*Grosvenor*] **of the house of Holme in Cheshire.**

ARMS. *Quarterly, first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly, first and fourth argent* (ar) *on a bend azure* (b) *three stags' heads cabossed or* (or) [STANLEY]; *second and third, argent* (ar) *on a bend vert* (vt) *three mullets or* (or) [HOOTON]; *second and third grand quarters, sable* (s) *a cross fleurée argent* (ar) [PULFORD.]

Sir William Poole Knight

lieth at the Abbay of Vale Royall and he wolde have not taken.



Hughe Davenport of Chester

thirde sonne to Rafe Davenport of Henbury maried to his first wief Anne daughter to Richard Hassall of Coventree and they had yssue Raffe which is maried to . . . . . .

The said Hugh hath to his seacond wieff Elizabethe daughter to Hugh Salusburye of Denbighe.

ARMS. *Argent* (ar) *a chevron between three cross-croslets fitchée sable* (s) [DAVENPORT]; *impaling* [*gules*] *a lion rampant, double queued,* [*argent*], *ducally crowned* (*or*), *between three crescents* [*of the last*] [SALUSBURY.]

CREST. *A felon's head, couped at the shoulders* [*proper*], *around the neck a rope* (*or*).

Sir Pieres Dutton

had to his first wief Ellyn daughter to Thomas Leighe of Adlington and they had yssue Hughe, Katherine, Elizabethe, Alice, Anne, Margery, Margeret and Marye.

Elizabeth is maried to William Manley.

The said Sir Pieres had to his seacond wief Jelyam sometyme wief to Henry Patiner of London.

Starkye.

Arms. *Quarterly, first and fourth, argent* (ar) *a stork sable* (s), *membered gules* (g), *charged with a crescent or* (or); *second and third, quarterly azure* (b) *and gules* (g), *over all a lion rampant argent* (ar).

Crest. *A stork's head erased* [*per pale argent and sable*] *holding in the beak* [*gules*] *a snake* [*vert*].

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